

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FOI/PA# 1325022-0

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.

100-19022 LHM

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE MADE 9/4/46	PERIOD FOR 8/8-9, 16/46	REPORT MADE BY THOMAS P. McLAUGHLIN, JR.
TITLE BARRY COMMER			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject recorded in address book of ISRAEL HALPERIN, known Soviet espionage agent presently facing charges in Canada, of violating the Canadian Official Secrets Act. COMMER born 8/28/17, Brooklyn, N.Y., father ISANORE, mother GOLDA (YARMOLINSKY) resides 1052 East 32nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. COMMER received A.B. degree 1937, from Columbia; A.M. from Harvard College, 1938; Ph.D., Harvard, 1941 in Biology. Harvard University Fellow, and Asst. in Biology, 1937-40; instructor in Biology, Queens College, Flushing, N.Y., 1941-42. Entered U.S. Naval Reserve, 11/18/42 as Ensign at N.Y.C., NSN 222737, assigned to Medical Corps as environmental psychologist and stationed at Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas. No local draft board record, Boston indices negative. Photograph and handwriting available. Partial description set forth. No credit or criminal record.

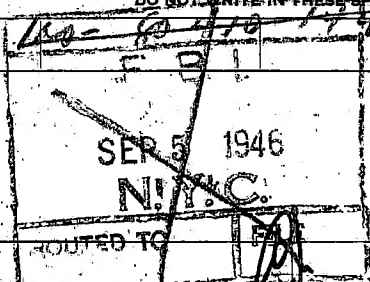
- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated 8/11/46 entitled "CORBY CASE (ISRAEL HALPERIN) - ESPIONAGE - R.

DETAILS:

Investigation in this matter is predicated upon information set forth in the referenced letter regarding the operations of a large number of Soviet Espionage Agents who have been operated in Canada by Red Army Intelligence under the direction of Colonel NIKOLAI ZABOTIN, until recently Soviet Military Attache in Ottawa, Canada, and head of Red Army Intelligence in Canada.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 3 New York (1 copy in 100-60410-144) 3 Boston		<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____ SERIALIZED <i>ru</i> FILED _____ FEB 5 - 1951 FBI - ST. LOUIS <i>Johnson</i> </div>

105-212-1

ISRAEL HALPERIN has been identified without question, as a Soviet espionage agent of Red Army Intelligence, and is presently facing charges in Canada, for violating the Canadian Official Secrets Act, as a result of his espionage activity at the time of his original apprehension in February 1946, by the [redacted] [redacted] HALPERIN had in his possession a small address book and a small diary.

b7D

An examination of the address book and diary in question discloses reference to the following individual:

"BARRY COMMONER, Harvard"

An examination was made of the Harvard University catalogs maintained in the archives section, Widener Library, Harvard College, which, for the year 1939-40 disclosed reference to an individual identified as BARRY COMMONER, who was then a third year student at Harvard Graduate School in the field of Biology, having received an A.B. degree from Columbia University in 1937 and A.M. from Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences in 1938. The 1940 Harvard Alumnae Directory identifies BARRY COMMONER as an attendant at the Graduate School, Harvard University, in 1937, with the receipt of degree of Master of Arts in 1938, residence address recorded as 1082 East 32nd Street, Brooklyn, New York.

It is believed that the above identified individual who was at Harvard University during the pertinent period, i.e., 1938-40, is identical with the BARRY COMMONER referred to in the address book of ISRAEL HALPERIN.

The file of BARRY COMMONER at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, was made available by Miss BERTHA COWAN, which disclosed that COMMONER entered the Graduate School in 1938, from Columbia University, where he had received an A.B. Degree in 1937 and in 1938, was awarded a degree of Master of Arts. The records disclosed that COMMONER possessed a Ph.D. degree from Harvard School of Arts and Sciences in 1941 in the field of Biology, and was a University Fellow, during 1937 and 1938, and was an Assistant in Biology from 1938 through 1940. According to their records, COMMONER was born May 26, 1917, at Brooklyn, N. Y. and listed his father as ISADORE COMMONER and his mother as GOLDA (YARMOLINSKY); residence of COMMONER and of his parents, was recorded as 1082 East 32nd St., Brooklyn, New York.

The files further disclosed that COMMONER was a graduate of the James Madison High School at Brooklyn, N. Y., and upon his entering into the Graduate School, indicated that he had proficiency in German, French, and Latin as languages, and that during his undergraduate days at Columbia University he had majored in zoology.

On October 22, 1941, COMMONER advised the Graduate School that he was then an Instructor in Biology at Queens College, Flushing, New York, and indicated that his thesis had been published in four sections, in the Biographical Reviews of 1940-42.

The records of Harvard Alumni Association confirmed the information set forth above with respect to the scholastic background of COMMONER, together with the additional confirmation of his status at Queens College, Flushing, N. Y. as instructor, during the period stated. The records of the Alumni Association further disclosed that on December 28, 1942, COMMONER, in confirming his status as instructor in Biology at Queens College, indicated that he was a member of the U. S. Naval Reserve, Medical Corps, as an environmental psychologist and that he was a Director in the Technical Training Office, the Air Garden Service for New York City, and was also Director of the College Section, of the "N.Y. at War Parade, June of 1942".

COMMONER subsequently indicated that on November 18, 1942, he was formally accepted into the United States Naval Reserve as an Ensign under NSN 222737 and assigned as indicated above at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas.

On March 16, 1944, COMMONER confirmed his continued status with the United States Naval Reserve at Corpus Christi, Texas, indicating that he had been advanced to the rank of Lieutenant (jg). The files of the Alumni Association contained no further reference to COMMONER.

An examination was made of all local draft boards at Cambridge, Mass., with negative results.

The indices of the Boston Field Division were examined, without success.

For future reference purposes, it should be noted that a photograph and adequate handwriting specimens of COMMONER are available in his file at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, Quincy Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The records of the Merchants Credit Bureau and the Mass. Board of Probation, Boston, Mass., as well as the record room of the Boston Globe newspaper, were examined, with negative results.

The following partial description of COMMONER was obtained from the files and records at Harvard:

Name
Sex
Color
Birth
Residence

Employment

Marital status
Nationality
Military record

Relatives - father
- mother

Education

BARRY COMMONER

Male

White

6/26/17 at Brooklyn, N.Y.
1032 E. 32nd St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.

Dec. 1942, Instructor in Biology,
Queens College, Flushing, N. Y.

Single

American

Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve

Entered on duty 11/16/42 at
N.Y., under NSN 222737.

Stationed Naval Air Station,
Corpus Christi, Texas

ISADORE COMMONER

GOLDA YARMOLIESKY

James Madison High School,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

A.B., Columbia University, 1937;

A.M., Harvard U., 1938;

Ph.D., Harvard U., 1941 (Biology)

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

UNDEVELOPED LEADSNEW YORK FIELD DIVISION at NEW YORK CITY

Will confirm the present residence and employment of BARRY CORSONER, it being noted that his last residence was given as 1082 E. 32nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and employment as Instructor in Biology, Queens College, Flushing, L. I., New York, and will thereafter establish any current activities of the Subject, pertinent to this inquiry.

Will establish the Subject's draft board at Brooklyn, New York, it being noted that he recorded 1082 E. 32nd Street, Brooklyn, New York, as a residence while at Harvard University during 1940 and an examination of Local Draft Board at Cambridge, Mass., was made with negative results. Upon the identification of the draft board, will set forth pertinent background information necessary for the completion of this inquiry, and will also obtain the remainder of the physical description of CORSONER.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Date 5-21

From

By

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ()

No (X)

Description:

1 Paper N

File No.

105-212-1A-1

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File No. 105-212-1A 2

Date Received 1-6-61

From Barry Commoner
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By mau
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ☐

No ☒

Description:

Letter enclosures
clipping re Barry
Commoner

December 30, 1961

FBI

New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Attached clipping refers to Dr. Barry
Commoner

There used to be a Barry Commoner who attended Columbia College or City College. Probably had attended James Madison H.S. earlier.

Around 1934, Barry Commoner had a pro-Communist Party outlook. Switched at others with a conservative outlook.

Probably the same man.

Info -

Article was in NY

Herald Tribune of 1/27/61
entitled "Scientists are

A - Shelters - Term Undergras
Former" by Robert C. Tolk
dated December 30, 1961

SEARCHED <u>h</u> INDEXED <u>h</u>	
SERIALIZED <u>h</u> FILED <u>h</u>	
JAN 3 1962	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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b7E



Federal Bureau of Investigation
201 East 69 Street
New York, N.Y.

Scientists on A-Shelters — Live Underground Forever

By Robert C. Toth

A Staff Correspondent

DENVER.

A group of scientists concluded yesterday that a massive nuclear war would immediately destroy the social structure of the United States and fallout shelters would not make much difference in the outcome.

The scientists, who issued their statement under the aegis of the influential American Association for the Advancement of Science, holding its 128th annual meeting here, said, "Any

shelter program short of one that places the entire nation's population and industry permanently underground," can be rendered ineffective by a bigger attacking force.

Moreover, preparations to go underground in peace time would, even if war did not come, "make profound changes in our normal social structure," built laboriously over the evolutionary history of man.

The statement, issued by most of the members of the

More on SCIENTISTS—P 19

IN
THE
HERALD
TRIBUNE
TODAY

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ITV-RADIO PROGRAMS & HIGHLIGHTS—PAGE 151

the second largest
city—said it would pay 4 per
cent for funds on deposit for
one year in 1962 the rest of
the banks "fell into line" by
announcing similar rate in-
creases from the current 3 per
cent ceiling.

Governor

(Continued from page one)

9.3 per cent. The Governor's
goal, it was reported, was to en-
courage research and develop-
ment and actually participate
when private enterprise could
not afford it.

Some of the money may come
from Federal sources, it was
learned, and other funds could
be guaranteed by the state or
come from private industry.
However, lack of Federal as-
sistance, for the salt water plant,
for example, the site of which
has not been chosen, would not
preclude its development by the
state alone.



go navy

Before you sign up, check Wallach's popular 3-
piece navy blue suit in service-minded unfinished
worsted. The traditional, natural-shoulder styling
is strictly regulation, with lap seams, hooked
center vent and plain front, tapered trousers. At
all Wallach's stores; the coat,
trousers and vest, just . . . 69.50

wallach's

Wednesday, December 27, 1961

ld War

Market Tie Seen Decision of '62

by Drummond

WASHINGTON.
Every year comes to its end, there
be seen in the clouds of crisis.
Congo is uncertain. Viet Nam

se Goa and the UN was help-
Dutch colony, now threatens
Indonesian colony. If it does,
obilize the UN. The UN has
Hungary and that Red China
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CHALLENGES SCIENTISTS—Dr. Margaret Mead.

Scientists

(Continued from page one)

AAAS Committee on Science
in the Promotion of Human
Welfare, said there is "no sci-
entific basis at present for a use-
ful prediction of what kind of
society—if any—would emerge
from the ruins."

Led by Dr. Margaret Mead,
noted social anthropologist of
the American Museum of Natu-
ral History, and Dr. Barry Com-
moner, a plant physiologist of
Washington University, the
scientists called for a "new col-
laborative science, the science
of human survival," to bring all
of the scientific tools to bear
upon the problem of survival.

The basis of the statement
was challenged by the chief
scientist of the Defense Depart-
ment's Office of Civil Defense,
Dr. Walmer E. Strobe. The De-
fense Department is preparing
to ask Congress for \$700 mil-
lion to construct community
fallout shelters for 20 million
Americans.

Dr. Strobe said he "heartily
concurred" with the opinion of
the AAAS group that scientists
must strive to find "an alterna-
tive to war."

But he sharply criticized the
"very brief" study conducted
by scientists who are amateur
in this field, which scientists
then "run out and publish."
These studies "exaggerate the
seriousness of the problem," he
said.

Dr. Strobe specifically men-
tioned, in this context, the work
of two members of the sym-
posium on human survival, at
which the AAAS group's state-
ment was released.

September 27, 1961

erg Dies;

Authority

at Harvard

Microscope

and of several engin-
ter societies.
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(Mrs. Gunther, of Cal-
and Herman, of Cal-
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and eleven grandchildren
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Study Called Superficial

These were Dr. Tom T. Stonier, a plant physiologist of Rockefeller Institute, who recently published a study on the fire storm effects of nuclear attack on New York City, and Seymour Melman, an industrial engineer from Columbia University, who has done work on disorganization of industry following an attack.

Dr. Stonier's estimates of the fire storm effect, Dr. Strobe said, were superficial. They were based on information of heat effects from atomic blasts in the Nevada desert, where dry and clear air conditions make these effects a maximum.

For example, the fires at Hiroshima and Nagasaki were less than one-third as extensive of those predicted by the Nevada date, Dr. Strobe said. These Japanese targets have a climate similar to New York City.

The AAAS group's report was the first outgrowth of a pronouncement by the full committee last year that urged scientists to discuss with the public the technical factors involved in public policy decisions.

The statement yesterday pointed out some alleged contradictions in conclusions of proponents of fallout shelters, such as those held by Herman Kahn. These men, according to the group, on one hand, have called for construction of shelters and on the other, warned that if too many persons survive an attack through the use of shelters, economic recovery of the nation following the attack would be prevented.

The science of human survival proposed by the group would cut across all lines of scientific endeavor, merging the approach of social scientists, who rely on experience, with that of natural scientists, who rely on experiments. Neither tools are adequate for the qualitatively new problems posed in survival in the atomic age, it was argued.

"We cannot now provide a blueprint for the structure of the new science, nor specifications of all it may accomplish," the report said; but knowing the problems to be solved it was confident that "practical means" could be developed for the solution of the crisis "generated by the suicidal character of modern war."

Dr. Mead, in her paper, called for a full debate in the United Nations on the possibility of setting up a world-wide system of shelters to protect man until disarmament is achieved. These would be "blast-proof shelters" in every country, which would be filled by the "most vigorous, highly motivated young people, those recently married and not yet parents," who have the most desire to live and reproduce.

To Inspect U. S. Bases

TOKYO (UPI).

Gen. Keizo Mayashit, chief of the joint staff council of the Japanese defense force, will inspect military installations in the United States from Jan. 20 to Feb. 8, it was announced here yesterday.

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File No. 105-212-1A3Date Received 6-4-71From TWA

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Air Freight

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

SL AirportBy

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To Be Returned ☐ Yes☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes☒ No

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AIRLINE PREFIX	SERIAL No.		DAY/MTH/YR.				FLIGHT/DAY	FLIGHT/DAY
081-21701153								
AIRPORT OF DEPARTURE (ADDRESS OF FIRST CARRIER) AND REQUESTED ROUTING				AIRPORT OF DESTINATION		FLIGHT/DAY		
Melbourne				ST. LOUIS		08330 11/1/91		

081-21701153

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Qantas House, 70 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 Australia

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The shipper certifies that the particulars on the face hereof are correct and agrees to the CONDITIONS ON REVERSE HEREOF.

SIGNATURE OF SHIPPER

BY BROKER/AG

Carrier certifies goods described below were received for carriage subject to the CONDITIONS ON REVERSE HEREOF, the goods then being in apparent good order and condition except as noted hereon.

EXECUTED ON

(Date)

(Place)

SIGNATURE OF ISSUING CARRIER'S AGENT

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1/	TO	BY FIRST CARRIER	TO	BY	TO	BY
2/	CONSIGNEE'S ACCOUNT NUMBER		CONSIGNEE'S NAME AND ADDRESS			
	<p>Dr. Barry Conner Dept. of Botany Washington University St. Louis 30 Mo. U.S.A.</p>					
3/	SHIPPER'S ACCOUNT NUMBER		SHIPPER'S NAME AND ADDRESS			
4/	ISSUING CARRIER'S AGENT, ACCOUNT No.		ISSUING CARRIER'S AGENT, NAME AND CITY			
	AGENT'S IATA CODE		INSURANCE—If shipper requests insurance in accordance with conditions on reverse hereof, indicate amount of insurance in figures in box marked 'amount of insurance' below.			

5/	CHARGES	CURRENCY	DECLARED VALUE FOR CARRIAGE	AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	COD AMOUNT
	PREPAID COLLECT				
6/	No. OF PACKAGES	ACTUAL GROSS WEIGHT	Kg/lb.	RATE CLASS	COMMODITY ITEM No.
	RCP				

7/	SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION (INCLUDING MARKS, NUMBERS AND METHOD OF PACKING)
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8/	WEIGHT CHARGE	VALUATION CHARGE	TOTAL OF AIRLINE CHARGES BELOW	AWB FEE	CODE	TOTAL OF NON-AIRLINE CHARGES BELOW	COLLECT CHARGES IN DESTINATION CURRENCY
	14.29						
	AIRLINE AND NON-AIRLINE CHARGES, OTHER THAN WEIGHT CHARGE, VALUATION CHARGE AND AWB FEE						WEIGHT CHARGE
	INS. PREM.	CARTAGE				VALUATION CHARGE	
	TOTAL PREPAID	AIRLINE AND NON-AIRLINE CHARGES, CONTINUED					
	14.29						
9/	WEIGHT CHARGE	VALUATION CHARGE	TOTAL OF AIRLINE CHARGES BELOW	Agent's Disbursements	TOTAL OF NON-AIRLINE CHARGES BELOW	OTHER CHARGES INCL. COD FEE	
	AIRLINE AND NON-AIRLINE CHARGES, OTHER THAN WEIGHT CHARGE, VALUATION CHARGE AND AGENT'S DISBURSEMENTS						
	INS. PREM.	CARTAGE					
	COD AMOUNT	COD FEE	AIRLINE AND NON-AIRLINE CHARGES, CONTINUED			TOTAL COLLECT	
						250	

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PRINTED IN AUSTRALIA

COPY 4 (DELIVERY RECEIPT)

081-21701153

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b7c

FOR CARRIER'S USE ONLY AT DESTINATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

b3
b7E

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/5, 8, 15, 17-20, 22/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/5, 8, 15, 17-20, 22/51	REPORT MADE BY JOHN M. STOLZENHALER
TITLE HARRY COMMONER			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject believed to be residing St. Louis, Mo. where he is instructor at Washington University. Was employed as Associate Editor of "Science Illustrated", NYC 5/1/46 to 2/28/47. Wife, nee GLORIA C. GORDON. Subject's association with pro-Communists and Communist front organization set forth.

- P -

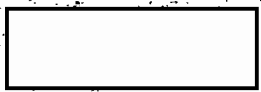
DETAILS:

Mr. SHELTON FISHER, Publisher, MCGRAW-HILL PUBLICATIONS, 330 West 42 Street, New York City, advised that he was formerly the editor of "Science Illustrated", a McGraw-Hill magazine, which ceased publication in July, 1949. He stated that HARRY COMMONER had been an Associate Editor of that magazine until he was dismissed in February, 1947 for failure to produce a sufficient quantity of work. FISHER does not know whether COMMONER obtained other employment in New York City after leaving "Science Illustrated", but he recalled that COMMONER later went to St. Louis, Missouri and is presently an instructor at Washington University there.

About the time he left the magazine COMMONER married GLORIA GORDON, a researcher on the magazine staff. She is presently studying at Washington University for her Ph. D. Mr. FISHER stated that he knows nothing which would indicate pro-Communist sympathies on the part of COMMONER or his wife, GLORIA, and has no knowledge of their personal acquaintances.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES						
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 Bureau (100-346253) 3 St. Louis 3 New York</p> <p><i>Declassified 4/17/74</i></p>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERIALIZED</td> <td>FILED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> FEB 5 - 1951 FBI - ST. LOUIS </td> </tr> </table>	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	FEB 5 - 1951 FBI - ST. LOUIS	
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FEB 5 - 1951 FBI - ST. LOUIS								

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Mr. KURT MAYER, Personnel Manager, McGRAW-HILL PUBLICATIONS, made available his records pertaining to BARRY COMMONER and GLORIA G. GORDON, which reflected the following:

BARRY COMMONER was employed with "Science Illustrated" from May 1, 1946 to February 28, 1947. He was single; a citizen of the United States; born May 28, 1917 at Brooklyn, New York, and resided at 1082 East 32 Street, Brooklyn. Former employments were listed as:

U. S. Navy--Physiologist	Dec. 1942-May 1946
Queens College (New York City)--Instructor in Biology.	1940 - 1942
Harvard University--Assistant in Biology (Half time)	1938 - 1940

His education was shown as:

James Madison High School (New York City);	4 years
Columbia College (N.Y.C.) Biology major;	3½ years
Harvard University, Psychology major.	3 years

COMMONER indicated that he had been a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy and had received an honorable discharge in May, 1946:

GLORIA G. GORDON was employed with "Science Illustrated" as a researcher from December 26, 1945 to November 1, 1946, when she resigned because of illness at home. She was single; a citizen of the United States; born August 4, 1923 at White Plains, New York, and resided at 13 Camb Avenue, White Plains. Her mother, JEANNE P. GORDON, resided at the same address. Her father was deceased. Miss GORDON was employed with the U. S. Student Assembly, 8 West 40 Street, New York City, as Executive Secretary from November, 1944 to October, 1945 and by ALLISON GORDON, 174 Grove Street, White Plains, New York from June, 1944 to November, 1944 as book-

[REDACTED]

keeper and sales clerk. Her education was listed as four years at White Plains High School and four years at Oberlin College, where she majored in psychology.

ARTHUR BRESCIANI, Bros Renting Company, 157 East 33 Street, New York City, advised that his company were agents for the building at 150 East 34 Street. He stated that BARRY COMMONER and his wife had sublet a one room studio apartment at that address for about six or seven months until the latter part of 1947 from ARTHUR RODAX, a former tenant who was an artist. BRESCIANI recalled that COMMONER had been a science writer and that he and his wife had moved to St. Louis, Missouri during the latter part of 1947, as COMMONER intended to teach at some university there. BRESCIANI said that he had had very little conversation with COMMONER and his wife and, therefore, knows nothing of their associates, activities or sympathies.

Mrs. E. H. DUNSCOMB, an employee of the Bros Renting Company who has resided at 150 East 34 Street for a number of years, was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the COMMONERS.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, checked by SA Gordon C. Lund, revealed the following information:

A report of the Associated Credit Bureau of America, St. Louis, Missouri dated March 18, 1948 indicates that BARRY COMMONER and his wife GLORIA reside at 6912 Milbrook Street, St. Louis. A previous address is given as 150 East 34 Street, New York City, 1946-47, c/o Mr. RODAX. COMMONER's employment is set forth as "writer for scientific periodicals, New York City". No additional information was available.

Confidential Informant T-1, another government agency which conducts security investigations, advised that in August, 1942 the name BARRY COMMONER, 1082 East 32 Street,

[REDACTED]

Brooklyn, New York, was listed as a return address on a letter found among the effects of the wife of NATHANIEL ISAAC BROOKS, who was then stationed at Chanute Field, Illinois. BROOKS' wife at that time resided at 426 East Champagne Street, Rantoul, Illinois.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised in August, 1941 that N. BROOKS, 734 South Division Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was a member of the Communist Party, USA.

On July 23, 1941 Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that NATHANIEL BROOKS was identical with NATHAN ISAAC RINZBERG, 734 South Division Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The informant advised that RINZBERG was a graduate of the University of Michigan in 1939 and while a student at the university, was a staunch member and ardent worker in the American Students Union and on various occasions made speeches at meetings held on the campus of the university, in which he advocated the overthrow of the government.

In February, 1947 Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised that NAT BROOKS became State Executive Secretary of the New Jersey American Youth for Democracy.

It is noted that the American Youth for Democracy has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a Communist organization.

In November, 1948 Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, advised that BROOKS was then a member of the New Jersey State Committee of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant T-19, of known reliability, advised that NATHANIEL I. BROOKS, aka NATHANIEL RINZBERG, told T-19 in July, 1941 that he was employed with the American Students Union, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

[REDACTED]

The American Students Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, (House of Representatives) on January 30, 1940, June 25, 1942 and March 29, 1944.

During March--July, 1946 Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised that BARRY COMMONER, of 1082 East 32 Street, Brooklyn, New York, a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers (AASW) and the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions (ICCASP), was quite friendly with DR. HARRY GRUNDFEST of New York City.

Concerning the ICCASP, Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, who was familiar with the activities of Communist Party leadership, advised that the Cultural Commission of the Communist Party in 1944 caused the founding of the ICCASP.

Concerning DR. HARRY GRUNDFEST, Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, advised on April 21, 1944 that GRUNDFEST was a member of the Shore Branch of the Communist Party in New Jersey during February, 1944.

Confidential Informant T-9, of known reliability, advised that GRUNDFEST was employed at the Fort Monmouth Signal Laboratory in New Jersey from May 1, 1943 to December 23, 1944 as a physiologist in a civilian capacity and had access to secret radar information. The informant stated that on December 23, 1944 GRUNDFEST was terminated and, because of his Communist affiliation; his worldwide contacts, especially in the USSR, and his access to secret information on radar, the Climatic Research Section, where GRUNDFEST was employed, was completely dissolved so that GRUNDFEST might be removed from this vital area.

Confidential Informants T-10 and T-11, both of known reliability, advised that GRUNDFEST has been active in the American Association of Scientific Workers for a number of years, both as a national officer and a member of the New York Branch. In May, 1949 these informants advised that on a national level the AASW has continuously followed the Communist Party line.

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-12, another government agency which conducts security investigations, advised in June, 1945 that the membership and activities of the New York Branch of the AASW "clearly indicates the Communist character of the organization". According to the informant, GRUNDFEST had been a member of the AASW since 1939.

During 1947 and 1948 Confidential Informants T-13, T-14 and T-15, all of known reliability and well acquainted with GRUNDFEST, advised that GRUNDFEST was pre-Communist, pre-Russian and a follower of the Communist Party line.

Confidential Informant T-16, of known reliability, advised during December, 1946 and January, 1947 that BARRY COMMONER, Room 103, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., was a close friend of DANIEL MELCHER, former Director of the National Committee on Atomic Information, Washington, D.C. The informant advised that MELCHER was expelled from the organization because of Communist sympathies.

In the summer of 1946 T-16 made available a written statement prepared by T-14, who was associated with the National Committee on Atomic Information and the Federation of American Scientists in Washington, D.C., concerning the Communist sympathies of DANIEL MELCHER. In this statement T-14 said that he attended a private party held at the home of HERBERT SCHIMMEL, an employee of Senator KILGORE'S Committee, at which BARRY COMMONER was also present (the date was not indicated). COMMONER was in Navy uniform and at that time was employed with "Science Illustrated". According to the informant the purpose of the evening was to have explained some of the workings of Senate committees to help the scientists in their work with the Federation of American Scientists and the National Committee on Atomic Information.

In addition to giving factual information about the workings of the government, COMMONER and SCHIMMEL were obviously intent on delivering a much larger message. They discussed the whole picture of domestic politics and the international situation in terms quite familiar to T-14, who was of the opinion that much of what they said was not

[REDACTED]

only identical with the Communist line, but was planned for the purpose of twisting the course of the scientists' campaign to bring it closer to the ideas of the extreme left wing.

In the Spring of 1948 T-14 advised that when MEICHER was Director of the HCAI he followed the Communist Party line in regard to the control of atomic energy, which line was critical of the American position on security thereof. According to the informant, MEICHER was also critical of the continued manufacture of atomic bombs by the U.S.; preponed the exact views set forth by the "Daily Worker" from day to day, and attempted to slant the material published by the HCAI by following the Communist Party line, as indicated above.

In the Spring of 1948 T-15 advised that MEICHER, when Director of the HCAI, followed the Communist Party line in regard to the control of atomic energy and associated with "extreme leftists, such as EDITH MARZANI, wife of CARL MARZANI".

It is to be noted that CARL ALDO MARZANI, a former State Department employee, was convicted in Federal Court for falsely denying that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant T-17, of known reliability, advised that on January 13, 1947 MEICHER took an individual to the Washington Cooperative Bookshop and informed this person that he could secure books from that shop gratis.

It is noted that the Washington Bookshop Association, also known as the Washington Cooperative Bookshop, has been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization.

Concerning HERBERT SCHIMMEL, Confidential Informant T-20, of known reliability, advised that SCHIMMEL was employed from 1943 to September, 1946 as Chief of Investigations and Hearings, Senate Committee on War Mobilization in Washington, D.C., which was known as the Kilgore (Senator) Committee.

[REDACTED]

On December 2, 1950 Confidential Informant T-21, of known reliability, advised that SCHIMMEL is presently employed as Chief of the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, Editorial Unit, Division of Economic Stability and Development, Department of Economic Affairs. This informant also stated that SCHIMMEL is apparently a trained mathematician and physicist. T-21 advised that he had heard indirectly that SCHIMMEL had attempted to influence several Indian representatives of the United Nations Secretariat to the Soviet way of thinking on the Korean situation. SCHIMMEL is reported to have told these Indian delegates that the Russians were really in favor of more progressive development methods for the Koreans, whereas the United States is opposed to reform.

SCHIMMEL is also reported to have told these delegates that the United States forces in Korea were not fighting willingly and had no real purpose. He also allegedly said that the Communist forces were fighting with spirit for a purpose. T-21 stated that SCHIMMEL makes "no bones" about his standing, which is definitely anti-American and pre-Communist.

Confidential Informant T-22, of known reliability, has advised of many contacts between HERBERT SCHIMMEL and CHARLES KRAMER, indicating that they had a very close relationship.

Confidential Informant T-23, of known reliability, a former Communist Party member, advised that CHARLES KRAMER was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D.C. and New York City during the early Forties and was a close associate of known Communists and Communist sympathizers. The informant also advised that KRAMER was a Communist Party member and a contact of an admitted Soviet espionage agent.

On December 12, 1945 HERBERT SCHIMMEL, of 3406 Minnesota Avenue, SE, Washington, D.C. (SCHIMMEL'S former address) was observed by agents of the Washington Field Office to be in contact with SAUL LECCYINSKY.

[REDACTED]

T-23 has advised that LEONCHINSKY was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy operating in Washington, D.C. and New York City during the early Forties and was a close associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

Confidential Informant T-24, of known reliability, advised that SCHIMMEL has been in contact with HARRY MAGDOFF, EDWARD FITZGERALD, VICTOR VERLO, IRVING KAPLAN and GEORGE PARAZICH.

T-23 advised that the above-mentioned individuals were all involved in the Soviet espionage conspiracy operating in Washington, D.C. in the early Forties and were members of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant T-25, of known reliability, has advised that the name HERBERT SCHIMMEL appeared on a list of names maintained by WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON.

T-23 has advised that REMINGTON was involved in the aforementioned Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D.C. and New York City in the early Forties and was a close associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers; further, that he was a member of the Communist Party and a contact of an admitted Soviet espionage agent.

Confidential Informant T-26, of known reliability, advised that in the early part of 1945 SCHIMMEL was in contact with DR. HARRY GRUNDFEST, who then resided at Rumson, New Jersey, for the purpose of obtaining GRUNDFEST'S advice concerning the selection of certain men as advisers or consultants to some Congressional Committee.

Information concerning GRUNDFEST has been set forth previously in this report.

Confidential Informant T-18, of known reliability, advised that the name BARRY COMMONER was contained on the mailing list of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights in 1941. This organization was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities (SCUA) as a communist front in its report dated March 29, 1944 on page 149.

- P E N D I N G -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Referenced Bureau letter also reflects the following information:

Lieutenant BARRY COMMONER had his automobile stolen in Washington, D.C. on December 19, 1945, as reflected in Washington Field report dated April 4, 1946 entitled, "UNSUB; 1939 PLYMOUTH SEDAN, MOTOR # PB-73720, NY TAGS 2K3746, NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT".

DR. BARRY COMMONER of "Science Illustrated" in June, 1946 spoke at a discussion on "The Acheson--Lilienthal Report" on international control of atomic energy at Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, under the sponsorship of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers, as reflected in Philadelphia report dated October 16, 1946 entitled, "NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC INFORMATION, ET AL, INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

Concerning ISRAEL HALPERIN, mentioned in referenced Bureau letter and referenced report, it is noted that he was tried and acquitted; however, the Canadian Royal Commission, which investigated the Canadian espionage case, in its report expressed a strong belief that HALPERIN was actually a Soviet agent, although sufficient legal proof of his guilt could not be presented because of a recalcitrant witness.

Concerning GLORIA GORDON, it is noted that the indices of the New York Office did not contain any references that could be identified with subject's wife. However, the records of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigations, New York City Police Department, reflect that one GLORIA GORDON, 794 East 158 Street, Bronx, New York, signed a Communist Party nominating petition for ISRAEL ANTEN, page 3755, on July 1, 1942.

It is not known whether this individual is identical with subject's wife.

[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

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Concerning DR. HARRY GRUNDFEST, mentioned in the details of this report, it is noted that the files of the New York Office reflect that he has been affiliated with numerous Communist front organizations, associated with known Communists and Communist sympathizers, has been in contact with known and suspected Soviet espionage agents, and with the Soviet Embassy and Russian nationals abroad and in the United States. He is presently an Assistant Professor of Neurology at Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.

Concerning HERBERT SCHIMMEL, mentioned in the details of this report, it is noted that he was in contact with many of the subjects involved in the "[REDACTED] ESPIONAGE-R" case in which T-23 was subsequently the principal informant.

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Mr. A. H. FRANK, Clerk, U. S. Post Office, 221 East 34 Street, advised that he has no record of a removal notice for COMMONER from 150 East 34 Street.



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LEADS

ST. LOUIS

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

Will conduct investigation to verify subject's presence in your field division.

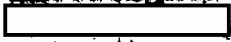
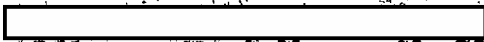


Will then determine whether or not subject is engaged in espionage or Communist activities and whether he has access to classified information. (These instructions were set forth in referenced Bureau letter of 10/23/50.)



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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA John M. Stelzenhaller dated JAN 31 1951 at New York, New York are:

- T-1 War Department, Military Intelligence Division report dated August 25, 1942 entitled, "NATHANIEL ISAAC BROOKS". This information was furnished in referenced Bureau letter.
- T-2 Anonymous
- T-3 Report of investigation conducted by Detective  Ann Arbor, Michigan Police Department, as furnished to the Detroit Office.
- T-4 Newark NK-C-24
- T-5 Source of information not stated, as reflected in Newark letter to Bureau dated 11/8/48 entitled, "WAT BROOKS, WAC, SECURITY MATTER - C".
- T-6 NYT-373
- T-7 LOUIS BUDENZ, Fordham University, New York City, who until October, 1945 was a Communist Party functionary and editor of the "Daily Worker". (Contacted by SA William J. McCarthy).
- T-8 Anonymous
- T-9  Intelligence Officer, Fort Monmouth Signal Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.
- T-10 
- T-11 

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

T-12 Investigative report dated 6/18/45 concerning the American Association of Scientific Workers, furnished by the Security and Intelligence Division, Manhattan Engineering District, New York City.

T-13 [Redacted] Atomic Energy Commission,
70 Columbus Avenue, New York City.

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T-14

[Redacted]

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T-15

[Redacted]

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T-16

[Redacted]

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T-17 Washington Field C-468

T-18 New York file on the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights reflects that the mailing list was obtained in 1941; however, the source is not indicated.

T-19 Records of Selective Service Board 211,
New York City.

T-20 Anonymous

T-21 [Redacted] contacted by SA Thomas J. McPhane.

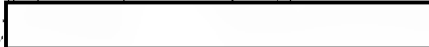
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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

T-22



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T-23



b7D

T-24 Anonymous

T-25 Anonymous

T-26 Newark NK-C-19

REFERENCE: Bureau letter 10/23/50
Report of SA Thomas F. McLaughlin, Jr., Boston,
9/4/46

Director, FBI

SAC, New York

BARRY COMMONER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

100-0-10,103 (C)
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JAN 31 1951

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ReBulet 10/23/50 requesting that an investigation be conducted to determine if subject is engaged in espionage or Communist activities and if he has access to classified info of U. S. govt. Bulet also requested that this investigation be given expeditious attention.

The Bureau pointed out that subject's name was listed in address book of ISRAEL HALPERIN, a Canadian citizen of Russian parentage who was implicated in Soviet Military Intelligence activities in Canada, as disclosed through the defection of IGOR GOUZENKO.

Investigation at NY has determined that subject is probably residing in St. Louis at the present time.

Enclosed herewith are copies of the report of SA John M. Stelzenhaller, NY, 1/31/51, in instant case, in which leads have been set forth for St. Louis. One copy of the report of SA Thomas F. McLaughlin, Jr., Boston, 9/4/46 entitled, "BARRY COMMONER, SECURITY MATTER - C" is also enclosed for St. Louis.

The enclosed reports contain all the pertinent info in possession of Bureau and NYO concerning subject.

St. Louis is requested to conduct investigation of COMMONER as outlined in referenced Bulet.

In the event investigation verifies subject's presence in St. Louis Division that office will promptly notify Bureau and NY so that office of origin may be changed to St. Louis.

5 encls.

cc St. Louis (4 encls)

JMS:SSC

✓ CC
ref ident

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FBI - ST. LOUIS	

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105-212-3

Director, FBI

March 7, 1951

SAC, St. Louis

BARRY COMMONER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile #100-346253)

Rerep of SA HAROLD R. DOBSON dated March 7, 1951 at St. Louis.

Inasmuch as captioned subject is an Associate Professor at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, it is suggested that the office of origin be changed to St. Louis and that Bureau authorization for further investigation be given if such is desired.

HRD:wor
105-212

cc:

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105-212 4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

105-212

REPORT MADE AT St. Louis, Missouri	DATE WHEN MADE 3-7-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-17-51	REPORT MADE BY HAROLD R. DOBSON <div style="text-align: right;">WOR</div>
TITLE BARRY COMMONER			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Washington University directory, St. Louis, Mo., discloses COMMONER is Associate Professor of Plant Physiology at the University and resides at Box 273, Route #1, Clayton, Mo.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The Washington University directory, which contains the names and addresses of all professors and instructors teaching at the University, which is located at Skinker and Lindell Boulevards, discloses that BARRY COMMONER is, at this time, an Associate Professor of Plant Physiology, teaching classes in Rebstock Hall, and that he resides at Box 273, Route #1, Clayton, Missouri.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (100-346253) 3 - 3 - St. Louis		b3 b7E	

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SL 105-212

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Due to subject's position as a member of the faculty at Washington University, no further investigation is being conducted in the absence of Bureau authority.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN M. STOLZENHALER dated 1-31-51 at New York.
New York letter to Director dated 1-31-51.

SAC, St. Louis

March 22, 1951

Director, FBI

HARRY CAMPBELL
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurlet 3-7-51.

The St. Louis Office is hereby designated office of origin in this investigation. The New York Office should review its file concerning subject and forward pertinent serials to the St. Louis Office.

Bureau authority is granted for investigation of subject who is employed as an Associate Professor at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. During this investigation authorization is granted to contact reliable sources of information, established contacts, and confidential informants, including those connected with institutions of higher learning. You are also authorized to contact the Registrar's Office as set forth in SAC Letter No. 128, Series 1948.

In the event you desire to contact any individual connected with an institution of higher learning who is not in one of the above categories during this investigation, you should request Bureau authority. In submitting your request you should furnish the individual's name, position, and information concerning his reliability and discretion. During this investigation all interviews should be conducted in such a manner as to avoid any possible embarrassment or repercussion to the Bureau.

100-346253

cc - New York

105-272-6

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MAR 26 1951	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

Director, FBI

April 7, 1951

SAC, New York

BARRY COMMONER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-346253)

Rebulet 3/22/51 designating St. Louis office of origin
in this case.

St. Louis is in possession of all information available
at New York concerning the subject.

There being no leads outstanding at New York, this case
is considered RUC.

cc: St. Louis ✓

JMS:MBH

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*4/20/51 0-1 rec'd
Per advised kept will be
submitted by 5/9/51. Hgj.*

105-212-7

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. LOUIS**

FILE NO. **105-212**

REPORT MADE AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	DATE WHEN MADE 5-8-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4-11, 19, 20, 5-1, 2, 4-51	REPORT MADE BY HARRY C. JUNG eja
TITLE HARRY COMMONER			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

COMMONER resides at Box 273, Rt. 1, Clayton, Mo., and is employed as Associate Professor of Plant Physiology, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Confidential Informant advised COMMONER on CRC mailing list, St. Louis, 1949. COMMONER also known to correspond with Dr. & Mrs. ROBERT HOBES, CP Members in Philadelphia, Pa. Confidential Informants unable to identify COMMONER as being affiliated with Communist Activity in St. Louis, Mo.

-P-

DETAILS:

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

I. BACKGROUND

The records of the Dean of Faculties Office, Washington University, reflect that HARRY COMMONER has been Associate Professor of Plant Physiology at the university since July 1, 1947, receiving a salary of \$5,500 per annum. COMMONER presently resides at Box 273, Route 1, Clayton, Missouri, and formerly lived at 5912 Milbrook, St. Louis, Missouri. The following additional background information is contained in these records:

COMMONER was born on May 28, 1917 at New York, New York. He is married and has one child. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Columbia University, New York City, in 1937; a Master of Arts Degree from Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1938, and a Dr. of Philosophy Degree from Harvard University in 1941.

He had the following business experience:

1938 to 1940, Assistant in Biology, Harvard University;

See 4417 per 12/14/75

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SL #105-212

1940 to 1942, Instructor in Biology, Queen College, place not indicated;
1944 to 1946, Senior Physiologist, U. S. Navy Experimental Air Squadron;
1946 to 1947, Biological Editor, "Science Illustrated," McGraw-Hill Publishing
Company, New York, New York;
Summer, 1949, Goanay Fellowship in Biology, California Institute of Technology.

His record also indicates that he had active duty as an officer in the U. S. Navy Reserve from 1942 to 1946. The following references were indicated:

Dr. K. V. THIMANN, Biological Laboratory, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Dr. L. J. STADLER, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
Dr. H. B. STUBBACH, Department of Zoology, Washington University,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Dr. ARTHUR N. POLLISTER, Zoology Department, Columbia University,
New York City.

The records of the Associated Retail Credit Men and Credit Bureau and the Commercial Rating Company, both 511 Locust Street, contain no information of pertinence to instant investigation.

The subversive and criminal files of the St. Louis Police Department contain no record for COMETONER. The records of the St. Louis County Sheriff's Office, Clayton, Missouri, and the Clayton Police Department likewise contain no record for the subject.

II. EVIDENCE OF SUBVERSIVE AFFILIATION

In January, 1949, Confidential Informant Philadelphia T-1, of known reliability, advised that GLORIA and BARRY COMETONER, residing at 5912 Milbrook Boulevard, St. Louis 5, Missouri, in December, 1948, sent Christmas Greetings to Dr. and Mrs. ROBERT HODES, 4611 Larchwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. HODES, according to the Informant, were members of the Communist Party in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. HODES was formerly the Financial Director of the Professional Section of the CP in that City.

The Communist Party is an organization listed by the Attorney General as one coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

SL #105-212

In the summer of 1949, Confidential Informant SL T-1, of known reliability, advised that one HARRY COMMONER, 5912 Hillbrook, St. Louis, Missouri, appeared on an official mailing list of the St. Louis Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress. The Informant stated, however, that he was not personally acquainted with the subject and that membership in the Civil Rights Congress could not be presumed merely because a name appeared on the list.

The Civil Rights Congress is an organization listed by the Attorney General as one coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

In April, 1951, Confidential Informant SL T-2, of known reliability, advised that he has been acquainted with the subject since COMMONER became a faculty member at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1947. The Informant stated that shortly after COMMONER came to the university, he spoke before a faculty committee on "The Relation of Social Science to the Sciences" and discussed a book entitled "Fear, War, and Atomic Bomb," written by P.M.S. BLACKETT, a world renown physicist presently on the faculty at the University of Birmingham, who, according to the Informant, is an avowed Communist. During the discussion, COMMONER, according to the Informant, supported the issues of the book. The Informant stated that for this reason he has closely followed the activities of the subject at Washington University. He described COMMONER as a "very original man" who was not one to accept standards formed by anyone. He stated that COMMONER was a free thinker and one who might be a "left winger" on one occasion and a reactionary on another. COMMONER has never expressed any un-American sympathies in the presence of the Informant and the Informant did not know if COMMONER could be affiliated with any disloyal group.

Confidential Informants SL T-3 and SL T-4, both of whom are of known reliability and are in a position to be familiar with the subject's activities at Washington University, were contacted during the period of instant investigation and advised that they knew nothing that would indicate disloyalty on the part of the subject.

Confidential Informants SL T-5, SL T-6, SL T-7, SL T-8, and SL T-9, all of whom are of known reliability and are familiar with certain phases of Communist Activity in the St. Louis Area, were contacted during this investigation and they advised that the subject was unknown to them.

- P E N D I N G -

SL #105-212

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Confidential Informant SL T-1 is
HAROLD R. DOBSON.

who was contacted by SA

b7D

Confidential Informant SL T-2 is
HARRY C. JUNG.

who was contacted by SA

Confidential Informant SL T-3 is
HARRY C. JUNG.

who was contacted by SA

Confidential Informant SL T-4 is
CARL R. O'CONNOR.

who was contacted by SA

Confidential Informant SL T-5 is
WALTER A. HILGENDORF.

who was contacted by SA

Confidential Informant SL T-6 is
CARL R. O'CONNOR.

who was contacted by SA

Confidential Informant SL T-7 is
CARL R. O'CONNOR.

who was contacted by SA

Confidential Informant SL T-8 is
HUGH M. ANDERSON.

who was contacted by SA

Confidential Informant SL T-9 is
HAROLD R. DOBSON.

who was contacted by SA

Confidential Informant Philadelphia T-1 is an anonymous source,
information from which was furnished to this office by Philadelphia letter
dated February 15, 1949, entitled "ROBERT HODES, was., SECURITY MATTER - C."

SL #105-212

LEADS

THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION:

At St. Louis, Missouri

Will ascertain from Confidential Informants at Washington University, St. Louis, whether COMMONER has access to any classified information.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER dated 1-31-51 at New York,
Report of SA HAROLD R. DOBSON dated 3-7-51 at St. Louis, Missouri,
Bureau letter dated 3-22-51.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC G. B. NORRIS

FROM : SA HUGH M. ANDERSON

SUBJECT: BARRY COMMERFEL
SECURITY MATTER - R

DATE: May 8, 1951

On May 4, 1951 [] advised subject is unknown to him.
SA HARRY C. JUNG has been advised.

b7D

HMA:dmb
105-212

cc: 62-1951A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 8 1951	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

105-212-9

SAC, Saint Louis

May 8, 1951

SA CARL R. O'CONNOR

[REDACTED]
LGE

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b7C

On April 28, 1951, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] aka., and above-captioned individual were unknown to him.

b6
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b7D

On May 1, 1951, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] and HARRY COMMONER were unknown to him.

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On April 28, 1951, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was unknown to him and on May 2, 1951, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] COMMONER, and the above-captioned individual were unknown to him.

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b7D

SAs AHSENS, HAAG, HILGENDORF, and JUNG have been advised.

CRO'C:mr
121-6949
cc: 62-1641A
62-1991A
[REDACTED]

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b7C

✓ 105-212 (B. Commoner)

105-212-10

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 8 - 1951	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS

FROM : SA ROBERT J. AHSSENS

SUBJECT: DR. BARRY COMMONER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: MAY 18, 1951

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b7D

RJA:dw
105-212

105-212-11

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 18 1951	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

James

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. LOUIS**

SL.. FILE NO. **105-212**

REPORT MADE AT St. Louis, Missouri	DATE WHEN MADE 6-19-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-18; 6-15-51	REPORT MADE BY HARRY C. JUNG
TITLE BARRY COMMONER			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <u>Confidential Informant advised</u> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 600px; height: 60px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">- P - [✓]</p>			
DETAILS: <u>AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:</u> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">On May 18, 1951, Confidential Informant SL T-1, of known reliability, advised that</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 850px; height: 200px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Hunt</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (100-346253) 2 - Washington Field 3 - St. Louis		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; font-family: cursive; font-size: 1.2em;"> 105 212 12 </div>	

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b6
b7C
b7D

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SL #105-212

- ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE -

SL T-1

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] who is carried as a Confidential Informant
at his own request. He was contacted by Special Agent ROBERT
J. ANSLIN.

SL #105-212

- LEAD PAGE -

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

Will verify [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7D

REFERENCE: Report of SA HARRY C. JUNG dated May 8, 1951 at St. Louis,
Missouri.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ST. LOUISFILE NO. b3
b7E

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 17 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/6, 9/51	REPORT MADE BY WALTON O. CONE WOC:ogw
TITLE BARRY COMMONER			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BARRY COMMONER is principal investigator on Navy Contract N6 O&R 206 Task Order 06, which expires 2/29/54 and is unclassified.

RUC

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Lieutenant Security Officer, Office of Naval Research, advised that the files of the Office of Naval Research reflect that BARRY COMMONER is principal investigator on Navy Contract N6 O&R 206 Task Order 06 let to Washington University, St. Louis. He advised that this contract has to do with research on the biophysics of free radicals. This contract expires February 29, 1954, and is an unclassified contract. Lieutenant advised that COMMONER might be indirectly advising on other contracts held by Washington University but that this would have to be determined from Washington University.

b6
b7C

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

105-212-13

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (100-346253) 3 - St. Louis (105-212) 2 - Washington Field 0-1 Rec'd 8-17-51 8/21/51		SEARCHED..... INDEXED..... SERIALIZED..... FILED..... JUL 19 1951 FBI - ST. LOUIS	

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Report of SA HARRY C. JUNG dated June 19, 1951, at St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: 1/5/54

FROM: SAC, New York (100-117227)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Writer of Anonymous
Letter to New York Office, dated
12/14/53, Re Dr. MARK GRAUBARD, ET AL
SM-C

On 12/15/53, an anonymous letter was received by mail at the New York Office. This letter was handwritten on plain, lined stationery and mailed in a plain white pre-stamped business type envelope which was postmarked at Long Island City, N.Y., at 7:30 PM, 12/14/53. A copy of this letter is attached.

Enc.

1-Bureau (GRAUBARD)
1-Bureau ("TUFFY" CUTLER)
1-Bureau (Dr. ROBT. MENDENHALL)
1-Bureau (Dr. CAROLINE WHITNEY)
1-Bureau (Dr. NATHAN KALISS)
1-Bureau (ARTHUR G. STEINBERG)
1-Bureau (EDW. ZWERDLING)
1-Bureau 100-346253 (COMMONER)
1-Bureau (Dr. MILDRED C. PRIMAKOFF)
1-Bureau 100-116407 (FINKELSTEIN)
1-Bureau (MARY FINKELSTEIN)
1-Bureau (NATHANIEL ARBITER)
1-Bureau (MARY JOHANNSEN ARBITER)
1-Bureau (LILLIAN DIAMOND)
1-Bureau 100-361457 (STEIGMAN)
1-Bureau 100-18510 (ROSENBERG)
1-Bureau (EDNA POSEN)
1-Bureau (CHARLOTTE SILVERMAN)
1-Bureau (ANNA W. WARSHAW)
1-Bureau (KURT CERF)
1-Bureau 100-401895 (MARCUS)
1-Bureau (MILTON PAULSON)
1-Bureau (LOUIS OSIPOV)
(Copies continued on Page 2)

JFM:MPH

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100-117227

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Letter to Director

NY 100-117227

Re: Writer of Anonymous Letter

Re Dr. MARK GRAJBARD, ET AL

A case has been opened in the New York Office in an effort to determine the writer of the aforementioned letter with view of interviewing said writer as a potential security informant.

The original letter and envelope have been forwarded to the Bureau Lab for possible identification of the writer's handwriting.

(Copies continued)

1-Bureau (ABRAHAM FISHKIN)
1-Bureau (HERMAN GENDEL)
1-Bureau 121-37909 (RAYMOND X. CONDON)
1-Bureau 100-331780 (GOLDFRANK)
1-Bureau (SYLVIA GOLDFRANK)
1-Bureau (FRANK LITTENBERG)
1-Bureau 100-107137 (SCHERER)
1-Bureau (PAUL SCHERER)
1-Bureau (ALLIE SHAPIRO)
1-Bureau 100-32462 (WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY)
2-St. Louis 105-212 (Dr. BARRY COMMONER)
2-Cincinnati 100-7568 (Dr. ARTHUR G. STEINBERG)
2-Baltimore 100-1841 (WM. WHEELER HINCKLEY)
[redacted] (Dr. MARK GRAJBARD)
3-Newark 100-32673 (MOSES FINKELSTEIN)
(MARY FINKELSTEIN)
1-New Orleans (ELIZ. BENTLEY)
[redacted] (Dr. MARK GRAJBARD)
1-NY 100- (Dr. CAROLINE WHITNEY)
1-NY 100- ("TUFFY" CUTLER)
1-NY 100- (Dr. ROBT. MENDENHALL)
1-NY 100- (Dr. NATHAN KALISS)
1-NY 100-80027 (Dr. ARTHUR G. STEINBERG)
1-NY 100- (EDWARD ZWERDLING)
[redacted] (Dr. BARRY COMMONER)
1-NY 100- (Dr. MILDRED COHN PRIMAKOFF)
1-NY 100-26441 (MOSES FINKELSTEIN)
1-NY 100- (MARY FINKELSTEIN)
1-NY 100- (NATHANIEL ARBITER)
1-NY 100- (MARY JOHANNSEN ARBITER)
1-NY 100- (LILLIAN DIAMOND)
1-NY 100-93831 (Dr. JOSEPH STEIGMAN)
1-NY 100-51935 (SAMUEL ROSENBERG)
(Copies continued on Page 3)

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Letter to Director

NY 100-117227

Re: Writer of Anonymous Letter

Re Dr. MARK GRAUBARD, ET AL

(Copies continued)

1-NY 100-59634 (EDNA POSEN)
1-NY 100- (CHARLOTTE SILVERMAN)
1-NY 100-47484 (ANNA M. WARSHAW)
1-NY 100- (KURT CERF)
1-NY 100-110164 (ABE MARCUS)
1-NY 100-106650 (MILTON PAULSON)
1-NY 100- (LOUIS OSIPOV)
1-NY 100-56618 (ABRAHAM FISHKIN)
1-NY 100-62758 (HERMAN GENDEL)
1-NY 121-14498 (RAYMOND X. CONDON)
1-NY 100-58070 (MAX GOLDFRANK)
1-NY 100-111380 (SYLVIA GOLDFRANK)
1-NY 100- (FRANK ITTENBERG)
1-NY 100-5767 (MARCEL SCHERER)
1-NY 100-57258 (PAUL SCHERER)
1-NY 100- (ALLIE SCHAPIRO)
1-NY 100-99311 (WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY)

Dec 14 1953

Federal Bureau of Investigation
290 Broadway
New York N.Y.

Gentlemen:

For what it may be worth in view of the fact that I do not intend to identify myself I pass along to you this information on persons whom I personally knew to be members of the Communist Party during the period 1935-1941. In most of these following cases this was firsthand knowledge in that these persons were members of the same unit or "cell." In other cases it was presumed to be true by reason of the actions or words of those persons mentioned. For some of these persons I collected party dues and saw party books. As of this date I have absolutely no information as to their activity or lack thereof but certain assumptions can be made from their statements on issues such as Korea, etc.

The list of persons starts at Columbia University during the period 1935-1937. Perhaps Elizabeth Bentley has disclosed all of these. Some of these persons have been recently questioned by some of the Senate investigating committees. They have been quoted as making denials of any previous membership in the Communist Party. Their statements do not accord with fact.

The list of persons follows without regard to chronological order.

1. Dr. Mark Graubard - geneticist-biochemist. Expelled from party approximately 1936. Last known working with Dr. Pincus (?) Worcester, Mass.
- ✓ 2. Dr. Caroline Whitney- deceased - sister of Dr. George Barsky.
3. "Tuffy" Cutler - Teachers College - lived at that time in Greenwich Village at 29 (?) Bethune Street.

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4. Dr. Robert Mendenhall - Mathematics teacher - Teachers College - lived on Riverside Drive near Grant's Tomb.
5. Dr. Nathan Kalis (Kalish?) zoologist.
6. Dr. Arthur G. Steinberg - the Mr. X in the Gouzenko case?
7. Edward? Zwerdling - or Zwilling? - zoologist or geneticist - associated with Steinberg and Kalis.
- 8. Dr. Barry Commoner - in YCL - now at Washington Univ. - St. Louis.
9. Dr. Mildred A. Cohn - student of Prof. Harold Urey - now believed at Harvard University.
10. Moses Finkelstein, Mary Finkelstein - lived on Broadway in region 103-110th Street.
- ✓ 11. Nathaniel Arbiter - organic chemist.
12. Mary Johannsen - became Mrs. Arbiter.
13. Lillian Diamond - clerk at Teachers College - lived near Columbus Ave - 122-125th Sts. - Also her husband.
14. Dr. Joseph Steigman - physical chemist
- ✓ 15. Samuel Rosenberg
16. Edna Posen

At a later period covering up to late 1941 or early 1942. These persons active in trade union movement and or American Labor Party activities.

17. Charlotte Silverman
- ✓ 18. Anna M. Warshaw
19. Kurt Cerf - Friends of New Germany

20. Abe Marcus - Teachers Union - Amer. Labor Party
21. Milton Paulson - attorney - office at 122 E 42nd St N.Y.C. now resides in Rye, N.Y.
22. Louis Osipov - American Labor Party
23. Abraham Fishkin - American Labor Party
24. Herman Gendel - "
25. Raymond X. Condon - "
26. Max Goldfrank - Trade Union
27. Sylvia Goldfrank - "
28. Frank Littenberg - "
29. Marcel Scherer - "
30. Paul Scherer - "
31. Allie Schapiro - "

Others about whom less direct information is available included at one time Robert Hinckley - who rose high in favor with President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt. He was more or less a "hidden" asset whose tie to the party was not too direct.

While I realize that this information would be of greater value in checking the present political ties and activities of these persons I cannot bring myself to make any open or sworn statements on this matter for fear of jeopardizing my own present position.

Possibly this can be of some small help in tracking down any persons now active in the Communist Party. If so it will in part atone for my past naivety in remaining or joining the party myself. I have had no contact with it since late 1941.

DIRECTOR, FBI

August 21, 1951

SAC, ST. LOUIS

BARRY COMMONER
INTERNAL SECURITY-R
(Bufile 100-346253)

Rerep WALTON O. CONE dated 7-17-51, Washington, D. C.

All outstanding leads in this investigation have been covered.

Inasmuch as COMMONER is not known to be engaged in espionage or Communist activities and has no access to classified information of the U. S. Government, this case is being considered closed, UACB, subject to being reopened upon receipt of such information.

HCJ:dln
105-212 - 14

Close

[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-15342)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Writer of Anonymous
Letter to New York Office, dated
12/14/53, Re Dr. MARK GRAUBARD, ET AL
SM - C

DATE: February 9, 1954

Relet from New York to Director, 1/5/54.

On January 26, 1954, Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY was interviewed at Grand Coteaux, Louisiana, and her comments concerning the individuals mentioned in the anonymous letter were obtained.

1. Dr. MARK GRAUBARD - She advised that this individual was in the Columbia Unit of the CP when she joined in 1935.
2. Dr. CAROLINE WHITNEY - She stated that this individual was also a member of the Columbia Unit of the CP when she joined that unit.
3. "TUFFY" CUTLER - She stated that this name was very familiar but she was not able to place this individual.
4. Dr. ROBERT MENDENHALL - She advised that she was not acquainted with this individual but was acquainted with ROBERT MENDENHALL who sponsored her membership in the CP at the time she joined.

cc:

1-Bureau [] (GRAUBARD)
 1-Bureau [] ("TUFFY" CUTLER)
 1-Bureau (Dr. ROBT. MENDENHALL)
 1-Bureau (Dr. CAROLINE WHITNEY)
 1-Bureau (Dr. NATHAN KALISS)
 1-Bureau (ARTHUR G. STEINBERG)
 1-Bureau (EDW. ZWERDLING)
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 1-Bureau (MARY JOHANNSEN ARBITER)
 1-Bureau (LILLIAN DIAMOND)
 1-Bureau 100-361457 (STEIGMAN)
 1-Bureau 100-18510 (ROSENBERG)
 1-Bureau (EDNA POSEN)

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[Signature]

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REGISTERED

Letter to Director

NO 100-15342

Re: Writer of Anonymous Letter

Re Dr. MARK GRAUBARD, ET AL

(Copies Continued)

1-Bureau	(CHARLOTTE SILVERMAN)
1-Bureau	(ANNA W. WARSHAW)
1-Bureau	(KURT CERF)
1-Bureau 100-401895	(MARCUS)
1-Bureau	(MILTON PAULSON)
1-Bureau	(LOUIS OSIPOV)
1-Bureau	(ABRAHAM FISHKIN)
1-Bureau	(HERMAN GENDEL)
1-Bureau 121-37909	(RAYMOND X. CONDON)
1-Bureau 100-331780	(GOLDFRANK)
1-Bureau	(SYLVIA GOLDFRANK)
1-Bureau	(FRANK LITTENBERG)
1-Bureau 100-107137	(SCHERER)
1-Bureau	(PAUL SCHERER)
1-Bureau	(ALLIE SHAPIRO)
1-Bureau 100-32462	(WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY)
2-St. Louis 105-212	(Dr. BARRY COMMONER)
2-Cincinnati 100-7568	(Dr. ARTHUR G. STEINBERG)
2-Baltimore 100-1841	(WM. WHEELER HINCKLEY)
[REDACTED]	(Dr. MARK GRAUBARD)
3-Newark 100-32673	(MOSES FINKELSTEIN)
	(MARY FINKELSTEIN)
1-New Orleans	(ELIZ. BENTLEY)
[REDACTED]	(Dr. MARK GRAUBARD)
1-NY 100-	(Dr. CAROLINE WHITNEY)
1-NY 100-	("TUFFY" CUTLER)
1-NY 100-	(Dr. ROBT. MENDENHALL)
1-NY 100-	(Dr. NATHAN KALISS)
1-NY 100-80027	(Dr. ARTHUR G. STEINBERG)
1-NY 100-	(EDWARD ZWERDLING)
[REDACTED]	(Dr. BARRY COMMONER)
1-NY 100-	(Dr. MILDRED COHN PRIMAKOFF)
1-NY 100-26441	(MOSES FINKELSTEIN)
1-NY 100-	(MARY FINKELSTEIN)
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1-NY 100-	(LILLIAN DIAMOND)
1-NY 100-93831	(Dr. JOSEPH STEIGMAN)
1-NY 100-51935	(SAMUEL ROSENBERG)
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1-NY 100-110164	(ABE MARCUS)
1-NY 100-106650	(MILTON PAULSON)

(Copies continued on Page 3)

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Letter to Director

NO 100-15342

Re: Writer of Anonymous Letter

Re Dr. MARK GRAUBARD, ET AL

(Copies Continued)

1-NY 100--	(LOUIS OSIPOV)
1-NY 100-56618	(ABRAHAM FISHKIN)
1-NY 100-62758	(HERMAN GENDEL)
1-NY 121-14498	(RAYMOND X. CONDON)
1-NY 100-58070	(MAX GOLDFRANK)
1-NY 100-111380	(SYLVIA GOLDFRANK)
1-NY 100--	(FRANK LITTENBERG)
1-NY 100-5767	(MARCEL SCHERER)
1-NY 100-57258	(PAUL SCHERER)
1-NY 100--	(ALLIE SCHAPIRO)
1-NY 100-99311	(WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY)

5. Dr. NATHAN KALISS (KALISH) - She stated that this individual was a member of the unit at Columbia University when she joined and that his wife, whose name she could not recall, was also a member of that unit and was a teacher in one of the colleges in New York, the name of which she did not recall.
6. Dr. ARTHUR G. STEINBERG - Does not recall.
7. EDWARD (?) ZWERDLING or ZWILLING - Does not recall.
- ✓ 8. Dr. BARRY COMMONER - Does not recall.
9. Dr. MILDRED A. COHN - Does not recall.
10. MOSES and MARY FINKELSTEIN - Does not recall.
11. NATHANIEL ARBITER - Does not recall.
12. MARY JOHANNSEN, Mrs. ARBITER - Does not recall.
13. LILLIAN DIAMOND - She stated that this individual was a member of the unit when she joined and that DIAMOND was a filing clerk in the Department of Publicity and Placement Bureau at the Teacher's College at Columbia University.
14. Dr. JOSEPH STEIGMAN - Does not recall.
15. SAMUEL ROSENBERG - Does not recall.
16. EDNA POSEN - Does not recall.
17. CHARLOTTE SILVERMAN - Does not recall.
18. ANNA M. WARSHAW - Does not recall.
19. KURT CERF - Does not recall.
20. ABE MARCUS - Does not recall.

Letter to Director

NO 100-15342

Re: Writer of Anonymous Letter

Re Dr. MARK GRAUBARD, ET AL

21. MILTON PAULSON - Does not recall.
22. LOUIS OSIPOV - Does not recall.
23. ABRAHAM FISHKIN - Does not recall.
24. HERMAN GENDEL - Does not recall.
25. RAYMOND K. GONDON - Does not recall.
26. MAX GOLDFRANK - Does not recall.
27. SYLVIA GOLDFRANK - Does not recall.
28. FRANK LITTENBERG - Does not recall.
29. MARCEL SCHERER - She stated that she recalled that this individual was a member of the CP but does not know whether or not she was a member of the Harlem Unit or the Columbia Unit. She stated that she did not know this individual personally.
30. PAUL SCHERER - Does not recall.
31. ALLIE SHAPIRO - Does not recall.
32. ROBERT HINCKLEY - She advised that this individual came into the Party at Columbia University in the fall of 1935. She stated that she counter-signed his application and later he became Executive Secretary for the American Youth Congress.

Miss BENTLEY advised that the following individuals were members of the Columbia Unit of the CP during 1934 and 1935 and that these individuals should have been known to the writer of the letter had he or she been in this unit at that time:

LEE FUHR
MARGARET HINCKLEY
MARION HOUSE
IRENE GREENSLADE (Party name JEAN KENT)

Miss BENTLEY advised that LEE FUHR was an out-spoken Communist and attended the Teacher's College about 1934 or 1935 and that at one time was Secretary of that unit, and in such position would have collected dues from members. She advised that MARGARET HINCKLEY is the wife of ROBERT HINCKLEY.

Miss BENTLEY commented that since the above names were not mentioned by the writer of the letter, and since IRENE GREENSLADE, MARGARET HINCKLEY and MARION HOUSE were friends of LEE FUHR, there is a good possibility that FUHR may have written the letter.

Letter to Director

NO 100-15342

Re: Writer of Anonymous Letter

Re Dr. MARK GRAUBARD, ET AL

She pointed out that other than HINCKLEY, persons whom she mentioned who were members of that unit were all members prior to 1935.

Miss BENTLEY advised that LEE FUHR, after leaving the Columbia Teacher's College, went to work for the Margaret Saenger Clinic as a registered nurse; that she later left this position and went with the U. S. Public Health Service in Puerto Rico. She stated that the last she heard of this individual was in the spring of 1944, when she heard from an unidentified source that LEE FUHR had married and had moved to the West Coast. She stated that it was entirely possible that she has moved back to New York and has a position as a registered nurse.

Miss BENTLEY commented that during the time LEE FUHR was a member of the CP Unit at Columbia she always held some position in the Party and would have been in a position to have known individuals mentioned in the anonymous letter. She commented that if FUHR did write the letter that she has a lot more information than she relayed in the letter since there were approximately twenty members in this unit at that time.

Miss BENTLEY also commented that one HOWARD LANGFORD, a Canadian who taught music at the Juliard Music School in New York, would also be a good suspect for the anonymous letter. She stated that she has not heard from this individual since approximately 1937.

Miss BENTLEY advised that other than the above two individuals, namely LEE FUHR and HOWARD LANGFORD, she could not determine who could have written the letter; however, she would give the matter further consideration and in the event she thought of additional suspects she would advise the New Orleans Office.

RUC.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, New York (100-117227)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT: WRITER OF ANONYMOUS LETTER
TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE DATED 12/14/53 RE. DR.
MARK GRAUBARD, ET AL
SM-C

Date: 1/5/54

Re. NY letter to Bureau dated 1-5-54

The attached enclosure contains thumbnail sketches obtained from a file review by the NYO of case files of individuals which were set forth in the anonymous letter received in the NYO on 12/15/53, copy of which has been forwarded to the Bureau and to offices receiving copies of this letter.

In compiling the thumbnails the NYO attempted to pick out similar situation for each of the individuals named which would show some common relationship for those individuals such as education, employment, residence and CP association during the pertinent period referred to in the anonymous letter.

The NYO is presently conducting an indices search and a reference review on all of the individuals mentioned and set forth in the attached thumbnail sketches. Any additional pertinent information obtained from this review will be forwarded to offices receiving this letter at a future date.

While the file review conducted by the NYO is incomplete at this time, it does reflect that a majority of the individuals mentioned in the letter were in attendance either as instructors or students at Columbia University during the 1930's. It also reflects that a number of these individuals were connected with one of the scientific schools at Columbia such as biology, chemistry, zoology or a related field.

Encl. (1)

- 2 - Baltimore (Encl.) (RM)
- 2 - Cincinnati (Encl.) (RM)
- 2 - Minneapolis (Encl.) (RM)
- 2 - Newark (Encl.) (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans (Encl.) (RM)
- 2 - St. Louis (Encl.) (RM)

RM

JFF:KAK

105-212-18

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W. Johnson

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Letter to Director
NY 100-117227

Another prominent point noted in a review of the case files of the individuals mentioned in the letter was the fact that six of these individuals were known to have been members of the Columbia University unit which was a part of the Harlem Branch of the CP in NY during the pertinent period. This would indicate that the writer of the anonymous letter most likely was a member of this same unit and possibly attended Columbia University either as a teacher or a student in one of the scientific schools of that University.

The anonymous letter writer in the letter points out that "I collected Party dues and saw Party books". This would indicate that the writer at one time during the pertinent periods mentioned in the letter held a position of importance, possibly as financial secretary for the unit.

The letter writer also indicated in her letter that ELIZABETH BENTLEY might have disclosed the same information which the writer indicated in the anonymous letter. It should be noted that some of this information regarding the individuals mentioned in the letter was made known by BENTLEY. This fact would tend to reflect that the letter writer might also be known to BENTLEY. It should also be noted that ELIZABETH BENTLEY was also a member of the Harlem Branch of the CP in NY.

The anonymous letter writer indicates that he or she has no information regarding the CP activities of the individuals that are named after 1941 or early 1942 indicating that the writer either left the CP or terminated his or her CP associations with the individuals named in the letter at that period.

In the last paragraph of this anonymous letter the writer states: "I can not bring myself to make any open or sworn statement on this matter for fear of jeopardizing my own present position." This statement would tend to show that the writer is now more or less in the public eye or in a position such as a professor or administrator

Letter to Director
NY 100-117227

at a university most probably in the NY area.

The Bureau, therefore, is requested to review the files of the individuals set forth in the letter for information of pertinence to this investigation. The Bureau is also requested to furnish the NYO with the present office of origin for the individuals for which NY has no information concerning and also to furnish the NYO with information reflecting whether or not these individuals have ever been interviewed.

The St. Louis Office is requested to furnish NY with the current status of the investigation of Dr. BARRY COMMONER, professor at Washington University (St. Louis file 105-212).

St. Louis is also requested to indicate whether or not COMMONER has ever been interviewed and if so set out the results of this interview and whether or not COMMONER was cooperative.

St. Louis should also review the case file on COMMONER for any pertinent information that may be of assistance in ascertaining the identity of the anonymous writer.

The Cincinnati Office is requested to furnish NY with the current status of the investigation of Dr. ARTHUR G. STEINBERG, professor at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio (100-7568). Cincinnati should also indicate whether or not STEINBERG has been interviewed and the results of this interview, if conducted, reflecting the cooperativeness of STEINBERG.

Cincinnati should also conduct a review of the case file on STEINBERG for information of pertinence that may be of assistance in ascertaining the identity of the anonymous writer.

The Baltimore Office is requested to furnish NY with the current status of the investigation of WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY (100-1841). It should be noted that the writer of the anonymous

Letter to Director
NY 100-117227

letter gave HINCKLEY's first name as ROBERT, however, a review of the case file on HINCKLEY in the NYO indicates that this person obviously was referring to WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY.

Baltimore will advise NYO whether or not HINCKLEY has been recently interviewed and has shown a cooperative attitude. Baltimore will also review HINCKLEY's file for any pertinent information that may be of assistance in ascertaining the identity of the anonymous writer.

The Newark Office will furnish NY with the current status of their investigations on MOSES FINKELSTEIN and MARY FINKELSTEIN (100-32673 - MOSES FINKELSTEIN). Newark will advise NY whether or not MOSES and MARY FINKELSTEIN have recently been interviewed and if interviews have been conducted will advise if subjects have shown a cooperative attitude.

Newark will also review the files on these subjects for any pertinent information that may be of assistance in ascertaining the identity of the anonymous writer.

The Minneapolis Office is requested to contact Dr. MARK AARON GRAUBARD who has in the past been cooperative with the Bureau. It should be noted that GRAUBARD's name was the first name set forth by the anonymous writer in the aforementioned letter.

A review of the NY case file on GRAUBARD reflects that he has in the past given information regarding several of the persons included in the letter and, therefore, it is possible that he may be able to provide the identity of the letter writer through associating the facts included in this letter with the known information concerning other individuals mentioned in the letter which information is set forth in the attached thumbnail sketches.

The attention of the Minneapolis Office is also directed to paragraph 1, page 3, of the St. Louis report of SA CARL R. O'CONNOR

Letter to Director
NY 100-117227

dated 6/29/50 captioned "MARK AARON GRAUBARD; ESPIONAGE - R". In this report it is reflected that in an interview by agents of the St. Louis Office a Mrs. MILDRED COHN PRIIAKOFF, who is probably identical with the MILDRED A. COHN set forth in the anonymous letter, indicated that GRAUBARD, while at Columbia University, conducted a private seminar course which was given by him to approximately ten students at Columbia University and which was of some three months duration on the topic of Dialectical Materialism and Science. It is felt that the above-mentioned seminar attended by students of Columbia University is of importance and there is a possibility that the writer of the anonymous letter could have attended this seminar.

The New Orleans Office is requested to contact ELIZABETH BENTLEY, who is now teaching at the College of the Sacred Heart at Grand Coteau, Louisiana, for any information that she may have which would identify the writer of the anonymous letter.

It should be kept in mind that the letter writer once collected Party dues for persons belonging to the Columbia unit of the CP which unit was part of the Harlem Branch of the CP.

NY 100-117227

1. Dr. MARK GRAUBARD (Bufile [REDACTED]) - A self-admitted Communist. Columbia University of CP 1933-1934. Expelled from CP approximately 1935. Last known to be teaching at the University of Minnesota. GRAUBARD attended and taught Zoology and Chemistry classes at Columbia University until 1936. GRAUBARD reported to be very anti-Communist at the present time and has recently been cooperative with the Bureau. In the past GRAUBARD has reported the CP activity of KALISS, COHN, HINCKLEY, and STEINBERG, all of whom were mentioned in the anonymous letter.
2. Dr. CAROLINE WHITNEY - Anonymous letter reflects that WHITNEY is deceased. The NYO is unable to locate a case file for WHITNEY.
3. "TUFFY" CUTLER - The NYO is unable to locate a case file for any individual identifiable with CUTLER.
4. Dr. ROBERT MENDENHALL - Mathematics Consultant, Columbia University, 1929-?. Reported to have been active in Communist units at Columbia University during the 1930's. NYO is unable to locate a case file for ROBERT MENDENHALL. However, a file for JAMES EDGAR MENDENHALL (Bufile 101-5230) reflects that JAMES MENDENHALL sponsored the CP membership of ELIZABETH BENTLEY in March 1935.
5. Dr. NATHAN KALIS (KALISH) - The NYO was unable to locate a case file for this individual. However, a review of the file of Dr. MARK GRAUBARD reflects that a NATHAN KALISS was in the Columbia University branch of the CP in 1934. GRAUBARD also indicated that he had not seen KALISS since about 1935 or 1936. He stated that he has not heard anything concerning KALISS or his activities since that time, except that he has seen the name in the Columbia University Alumni News.
6. Dr. ARTHUR G. STEINBERG - Graduate of the College of the City of New York, 1933, Columbia University MA degree in Zoology 1934, and Ph. D degree in Zoology, 1941. Employed at Columbia University 1935-1940 and at McGill University 1940-1944. [REDACTED]

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[Handwritten initials]

[REDACTED] STEINBERG in 1944 was employed by the Office of Scientific Research and Development in Washington, D.C. He was also a member of the Teachers Union in NYC. The file reflects that STEINBERG in 1948 was employed as a professor at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

7. EDWARD ? ZWERDLING or ZWILLING - The indices of the NYO failed to reflect a case file for this individual under either of the spellings set forth.
8. Dr. BARRY COMMONER (Bufile 100-346253) - Received an AB degree, Columbia University, 1937, and a Ph. D from Harvard University, 1941. Instructor of Biology at Queens College, New York, 1941-1942. The name of this individual was listed in the address book of ISRAEL HALPERIN, Canadian citizen of Russian parentage, who was implicated in Soviet military intelligence activity in Canada as disclosed through the defection of IGOR GOUZENKO. COMMONER, in 1951, was reported to be teaching at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri.
9. Dr. MILDRED A. COHN - The NYO has numerous case files on individuals by the name of MILDRED COHN. Additional file review will be conducted by the NYO to determine the identity of this individual.
10. MOSES FINKELSTEIN (Bufile 100-116407) - Attended Columbia University, receiving MA degree in 1929 and a Ph. D degree in 1951. Reported to be a member of the Columbia Unit of the CP during the middle 1930's. Research Assistant at Columbia University, 1934-1935 and 1937-1939. On 3/28/52, FINKELSTEIN, under Federal oath before a Sub-committee of the US Senate at Washington, D.C., stated that Communist study groups were never held in his home. Two witnesses had previously testified that such study groups were held in FINKELSTEIN's home. FINKELSTEIN was cited for Perjury as a result of the above. FINKELSTEIN presently resides in Englewood, New Jersey.

NY 100-117227

MARY FINKELSTEIN - The NYO has no case file for this individual. However, a review of her husband's case file reflects that MARY FINKELSTEIN attended Columbia University 1928-1929 and married MOSES FINKELMAN in 1932 in Philadelphia.

11. NATHANIEL ARBITER
12. MARY JOHANNSEN, Mrs. ARBITER - No case file was located in the NYO for the above individuals.
13. LILLIAN DIAMOND - No case file for this individual was located in the indices of the NYO.
14. Dr. JOSEPH STEIGMAN (Bufile 100-361457) - SI subject in the NYO, presently a Chemist at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, NY. Graduated Columbia University 1934, received Ph. D degree at Columbia, 1941. Member of Henry Hudson Club, NY CP, 1945. Testified before Jenner Committee 5/20/53 and refused to answer questions regarding his CP activity.
15. SAMUEL ROSENBERG (wa: SAM COLEMAN, Bufile 100-18510) - Former Instructor at Workers School in 1943, graduate of Columbia University School of Philosophy, 1931. CP Functionary, Buffalo, NY, 1946. Background as a labor organizer and mediator. Resided in Long Island City, NY, 1940. Married to EDNA POSEN in 1935.
16. EDNA POSEN, wife of SAMUEL ROSENBERG.
17. CHARLOTTE SILVERMAN - The NYO is unable to locate a case file.
18. ANNA M. WARSHAW - Group Captain and Educational Director of 10th AD Branch, NY CP, 1943. Active in ALP in NYC, 1940-1942. Reported to be a Chemist employed at 254 W. 31st St., NYC, in 1942. Married to NORMAN LONDON, 1943.
19. KURT CERF - NYO is unable to locate a case file for this individual.

NY 100-117227

20. ABE MARCUS (Bufile 100-401895) - SI subject in NYO. Graduated College of the City of New York, 1923. Reported to be a member of Maspeth Club, Queens County CP. Active in ALP in NY 1944-1951. Member of Teachers Group. MARCUS interviewed 11/9/53 and was hostile toward interviewing agents and advised that he had no association with the CP. Former addresses: 1935-1937, 415 W. 24th St., NYC; 1937-1938, 349 W. 19th St., NYC; and 1938-1941, 348 W. 23d St., NYC.
21. MILTON PAULSON - Attorney in NYC and member of the National Lawyers Guild in NY. Former member of Board of Trustees of Tom Paine School. Presently resides in Rye, NY. No other background regarding PAULSON reflected in NY files.
22. LOUIS OSIPOV - No case file for this individual was located in the NY indices.
23. ABRAHAM FISHKIN - Literature Director of Waterfront Branch of NY CP, 1943. Active in ALP from 1940-1944. Former residence, 422 W. 23d St., NYC, 1940.
24. HERMAN GENDEL - CP member NY, 1944. Graduated College of the City of New York, Business Administration, 1940. Resided 14 W. 69th St., NYC, 1941. Active in ALP, 1943. Employed as a bookkeeper at Blockton Realty Co., 565 Fifth Ave., NYC, 1944.
25. RAYMOND X. CONDON (Bufile 121-37909) - Reported to be a CP member after World War II. Active in ALP and ran for NY State Assembly, 1934-1940. Employed as a clerk by the NYCPD, 1939. Formerly employed by Board of Transportation, NYC, 1936-1939, and also employed in the Postal Transportation Service, NYC. Resided 237 Ninth Ave., NYC, 1939-1942.
26. MAX GOLDFRANK (Bufile 100-331780) - SI subject, NYO. Received BA degree, Columbia University, 1931; degree in Chemical Engineering, Columbia University, 1933. Member of Branch C-8, Industrial Division, NY CP, 1943. Employed 1934 to present time as a Chemist by the Stein Hall Co.,

NY 100-117227

285 Madison Ave., NYC. Subject's name and address were in the possession of ISRAEL HALPERIN in 1946. HALPERIN was apprehended as a member of the Russian espionage ring in Canada.

27. SYLVIA GOLDFRANK, wife of MAX GOLDFRANK - Graduate of Harvard University, School of Biology. Formerly Editor and Translator for the French Consulate, NYC. SYLVIA GOLDFRANK's name and address were in the possession of ISRAEL HALPERIN in 1946.
28. FRANK LITTENBERG - The NYO was unable to locate a case file for this individual.
29. MARCEL SCHERER (Bufile 100-107137) - National Organizer of Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians in NY, 1941. Active in ALP, NYC, in 1940's. CP member and active in Friends of the Soviet Union in 1930. Also active in New York Labor Peace Committee.
30. PAUL SCHERER - The NY case file on this individual is unavailable at the present time in the NYO. It will be reviewed at a later date. (NY 100-57258).
31. ALLIE SHAPIRO - The NYO is unable to locate a case file for this individual.

ROBERT HINCKLEY - A review of the NY indices reflects that this person's true name is WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY (Bufile 61-9285). He is reported to be a CP member in Columbia University Unit by MARK GRAUBARD and ELIZABETH BENTLEY. HINCKLEY was interviewed in Baltimore on 10/27/49 and denied CP membership. Testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, 6/8/50, and refused to answer pointed questions regarding his CP membership. Obtained Columbia University degree, 1932. Employed by American Youth Congress, NYC, 1934-1938, and was Secretary of American Union for Concerted Peace, 1938-1939. Employed by Federal Security Agency, 1940-1941 and also formerly employed by US Treasury Department.

Post Office Drawer V, Plaza Station
St. Louis, Missouri
April 19, 1955

District Intelligence Officer
Ninth Naval District
Room 961, U. S. Custom House
610 South Canal Street
Chicago 7, Illinois


Re: ND9:32E:JJG:cea
COMMONER, Barry
Ser 32-01666

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt by this office
of your letter dated April 12, 1955.

Your cooperation in making this information
available to this office is appreciated.

Very truly yours,


J. E. NILES
Special Agent in Charge

MEM:mbc
(8)

105-212

ORIGINAL
105-214-21

THE SCHOOL PROBLEM IS EVERYONE'S PROBLEM

By PAUL GREER

The tendency to leave everything relating to our public schools to the professional was criticized by O. H. Roberts, Jr., father of four boys and president of the Board of School Trustees in Evansville, Ind. Roberts, who spoke at a dinner meeting of the St. Louis Public Schools Advisory Committee on the campus of Washington University, emphasized the necessity for an open mind in order to reach solutions of what he termed an educational crisis.

With a tremendous bulge in the number of children of school age, he said, the school problem is not just a problem for the "other guy," but for lay men and women who must help in developing a positive program.

"I am not sure that even if teachers' salaries were \$10,000 or even \$20,000 a year we could get enough competent persons to train our boys and girls," he said. "There is too much competition today for the best brains. I have been told that the ideal teacher load is 25 pupils in high school and about 30 in the grades. Yet in Bay City, Mich., which is by no means financially incapable, a system with 60 pupils to the room is being tested out.

"We do need a job analysis to determine what professional teachers should be doing, and what they should be relieved from in class room routine. In this Michigan city a good deal of the routine is taken from the professional teacher's duties by use of a teacher's aid. This is a less experienced person, something in the order of a hospital nurse's aid, who is still competent for much of the personal contact with the group of 60 pupils."

This position was subjected to considerable criticism by teachers in the question period that followed Roberts' address. One questioner asked if he did not believe that a smaller class load would give better results in terms of learning and personality if the funds and manpower, together with schoolrooms, were available. "No, I am not sure that anything is to be gained by cutting

the size of classes," was the response. "Competent, well trained teachers are given more time for professional duties. Tests, which of course are not yet conclusive indicate the possible superiority of working with a teacher's aid in large classes. At least the early survey of results indicates a slight superiority in terms of pupil absorption of knowledge under these conditions."

Members of the Teachers Union in the audience indicated strong doubt that pupils would benefit from membership in a large group. One spoke of the need for close contact between child and teacher and expressed fear of the anonymity of such education in the mass. "What are we to do with the flood of pupils?" Roberts countered. "Shall we look forward to half time sessions, as Chicago is now having to do? The basic problem is manpower." He referred to the possibilities of using closed circuit television to make classes more stimulating, and told of a recent invention by which a full TV educational program can be produced from a single reel of wire, sound, picture and all.

Another speaker at the dinner was Chancellor Ethan H. Shepley of Washington University, who announced co-operation with the Public Schools Advisory Committee in a series of lectures through the fall and winter designed to keep high school science teachers abreast of fast moving developments in their field.

"Science teaching appears to be one of the critical areas in secondary education," Chancellor Shepley said. In recent years there has been a serious decline in the relative number of high school students who enroll in science courses. This means that relatively fewer high school graduates become interested either in entering upon professional careers in science, or for that matter, in learning more about how scientific developments will affect their lives as ordinary citizens."

Henry F. Chadeayne presided as chairman of the Advisory Committee. Among the other speakers were Alfred Schindler, former

committee chairman, Superintendent of Schools Philip J. Hickey, and Mrs. Gilbert Harris, president of the League of Women Voters, who made a last minute appeal for the school bond election. Chancellor Shepley credited Prof. Barry Commoner of the Washington University Botany faculty for inspiring the new series of science lectures.

"University scientists have come to realize that they have an obligation to help to improve the attractiveness of science education," he said. Such an aim in part can be accomplished by working out better methods of teaching science and finding new ways to stimulate extra-curricular activities in science. Another important way to excite interest in science is to bring to the schools news of the fascinating developments which occur on the frontiers of scientific research."

ST. LOUIS UNION ADVOCATE
Friday, May 3, 1955

115-212-22

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[Signature]

SCIENCE TEACHER LECTURE PROGRAM

Series at Washington U. Set
Up to Spur Student In-
terest in Research.

A program of lectures for high school science teachers, designed to stimulate interest of high school students in scientific careers, was announced last night by Ethan A. H. Shepley, Chancellor of Washington University.

The program will be carried to students through their science teachers, who will have the opportunity to attend a series of monthly lectures given by members of the Washington University faculty on recent advances in science.

All high school science teachers in public, private and parochial schools in St. Louis and St. Louis county may attend a series of monthly lectures, which will begin next fall, given by Washington University faculty members on recent advances in science, Shepley said.

Noting that the number of high school graduates entering careers in scientific fields is decreasing, Shepley said the university has come to realize it has an obligation to improve the attractiveness of science education.

"Our university scientists feel that an important way to excite interest in science is to bring to the schools news of the fascinating developments which occur from day to day on the frontiers of scientific research," he said.

Shepley made the announcement before a meeting of the St. Louis Public Schools Advisory Committee at Washington University. The committee will help organize the science program and bring teachers to

Philip J. Hickey, Superintendent of Instruction of the St. Louis Public Schools, termed the program "a wonderful opportunity." He promised complete co-operation.

Owen H. Roberts Jr. of Evansville, Ind., president of the National School Boards Association and member of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, told the committee "the number one national problem is education of our children."

He rated education above national defense because, "unless we educate children to man defense mechanisms, we can't even defend ourselves."

"We are obligated beyond belief to prepare our children for the mess we are leaving them," he declared.

He urged school boards, administrators and laymen to work as partners in solving problems and to generate sufficient public interest to support school systems adequately.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Wednesday, May 25, 1955

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**WASHINGTON U. BOTANIST
GETS \$15,000 SCIENCE GRANT**

Barry Commoner, professor of botany at Washington University, has been awarded a \$15,000 research grant by the National Science Foundation, it was announced today in Washington.

The three-year grant was one of 167 awards totaling \$2,068,800 approved by the foundation in the first three months of this year. The grants are for basic research in the sciences.

Commoner, who lives at 50 Arundel place, Clayton, is working on nucleoproteins in growing leaves, the foundation said. Since the beginning of the program in 1951, the foundation has made 2260 grants, totaling more than \$26,000,000.

S. R. Post-Dispatch

4-25-56

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C. R. P.

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SAC, St. Louis (62-0-10786)

10-19-56

SAC, Springfield (100-7797)

[REDACTED]
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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Reference is made to your letter dated 9/27/56 to the captioned subject at [REDACTED]. The captioned individual was contacted by an agent of the Springfield Office on October 3, 1956. At that time [REDACTED] advised that during the period, September 24, 1956 to September 27, 1956, he had attended a White House Conference on Education at Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Missouri. He stated at this conference there was a plant physiology instructor from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, named BARRY COMMONER. [REDACTED] continued that COMMONER was an extremely disruptive influence at the proceedings of this conference and from the techniques used by COMMONER he, [REDACTED] received a strong impression that COMMONER may be associated or sympathetic with the CP. [REDACTED] advised he has nothing in addition to the above upon which to base his assumption.

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It is suggested that the St. Louis office index the name, BARRY COMMONER for any possible future reference. No further action in this matter is being taken by the Springfield Office.

- 2 - St. Louis (62-0-10786) (RM)
- 1 - Springfield (100-7797)

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in 62-0-10786

105-112-25

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FBI - ST. LOUIS	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS

FROM : SA FRANKLIN J. WALLS

SUBJECT: BARRY COMMONER
SM - C

DATE: February 1, 1957

On January 31, 1957, [redacted] and who resides at [redacted] telephone [redacted] telephonically advised that she has never personally met subject but that she, during her civic work, has come across subject's name as being an apparent source of trouble and difficulty. She explained that subject is a plant physiologist and is presently head of the Botany Department at Washington University.

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She stated she understands COMMONER to be extremely capable in his field. She indicated she has no specific complaint or allegation to lodge against subject, but that his name has come up at various meetings and conferences she has attended in the educational and civic improvement fields as being a person who for no apparent reason has a "strange opposition" to what is believed by the majority as being an asset to the community. She stated she understands "the people" in University City regard subject as a "little God" and believe that he definitely is going to improve the educational standards in that community. [redacted] however, stated that it is her opinion that University City has for several years been regarded as a leader in the educational field.

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[redacted] also referred to a suit between the Missouri Botanical Gardens and the National Federation of Garden Clubs wherein subject's name has arisen and it is her opinion that his ideas and opinions are extremely antagonistic. [redacted] cited other non-specific instances wherein she has come across subject's name as being opposed to what is believed to be an attempt towards improving civic standards in the St. Louis area. She did

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oto
attach file
Ann
JFW

105-212-26

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FEB 1 1957	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

Wells

SL #105-212

mention, however, that approximately one month ago, she was attending a conference also attended by [redacted] (believed to be of some department at [redacted], and [redacted] wherein the name of subject arose at which time [redacted] stated he believes subject to be a Communist.

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[redacted] made it clear that she has nothing specific to report against subject, but that since she has "tripped across" his name numerous times recently, she believes him, at least to be a questionable person and, whose background might warrant investigation.

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She was advised that her comments regarding subject would be made a matter of record and appropriate attention would be given.

She also emphasized that she desires her name to remain confidential in connection with the above information, but stated she has no objections to her name being disclosed to [redacted] if any inquiry is undertaken.

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SAC (100-9171)

3-4-57

Hugh M. Anderson
SAC ~~St. Louis~~

[REDACTED]
IS - C

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On 2-28-57 [REDACTED] source of information whose
identity must remain confidential, advised that he had learned

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[REDACTED]

See 105-212 - BARRY COMMONER

lcc- [REDACTED]

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HMA:mba
(3)

105-212-27

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 1 1957	
ST. LOUIS	

Heaton W

*Review
to CME, Pls*

*with file
Lut*

Scientist Says People Should Be Told of Peril from H-Fallout

INDIANAPOLIS.—Members of the largest scientific body in the U. S. departed for home on the eve of the New Year holiday with an urgent plea sounding in their ears to tell the facts to the public on the dangers of fallout through radio and television, newspaper articles and widely distributed pamphlets.

In one of the closing sessions, Dr. Barry Commoner, professor of botany at Washington University in St. Louis, told the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that the judgment as to whether H-bomb tests should continue officially belonged to no one group.

Using figures presented last summer by scientists that H-bomb tests at the so-called present rate meant 1,000 added deaths a year from leukemia and more from bone tumor, he said:

"There is, I believe, no scientific way to balance the possibility of 1,000 deaths from leukemia against the political advantages of developing more efficient retaliatory weapons."

And he added:

"Never in the history of humanity has such a judgment involved literally every individual now living and expected for some generations to live upon the earth."

★
HE QUOTED joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy estimates that bomb tests already may have insured up to 13,000 defective new-born children and up to 100,000 cases of leukemia or bone cancer. He said the committee published 2,000 pages on its recent hearings on fallout without deciding on a policy as to future weapons testing.

He was aware of no "stated policy" on who should decide if H-bomb tests should continue. Whoever did decide, he said, must weigh a number of human lives world-wide against military or political advantage.

The Atomic Energy Commission's Advisory Committee on Biology and Medicine recently stated that harm from radioactive fallout was "tolerable." At the same time it estimated that bomb test-

ing if it continued at the "present" rate would mean a world-wide increase in defective children of from 2,500 to 13,000 a year as a result of radioactive fallout.

*I am the worker 1/5/58
P 12 em 3
was*

105-212-28

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 17 1958	

3/25/58

A I R T E L

AIRMAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-408236)

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

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UNSUB; WRITER OF ANONYMOUS
LETTER TO NYO DATED 12/14/53,
REGARDING DR. MARK GRAUBARD, ETAL;
IS - R
(OO: NY)

Re NY airtel 2/24/58 requesting considera-
tion be given to interviewing Dr. HARRY COMMONER.
COMMONER is subject of SL File 105-212, Bufile 100-
346253.

A review of St. Louis file reflects sub-
ject's name appeared in the address book of ISRAEL
HALPERIN at time of HALPERIN's arrest by Canadian
officials in February, 1946, for espionage activities.
COMMONER has been associated with Washington University
since 1947. His name appeared on the mailing list
of St. Louis Chapter of Civil Rights Congress in 1949.
Investigation of him in 1951 did not develop any in-
formation reflecting CP membership; however, he did
correspond with CP members. In 1946 his name appeared
on a membership list of the AASW and the Independent
Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions

- 3 - BUREAU (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - NEW YORK (100-117227) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- ② - ST. LOUIS (1 - 105-212 - B. COMMONER)

ECW:gmf

(7) *gmf*

Amo

105-212-29



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both in New York City. His name also appeared on a mailing list of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights in 1941.

On 10/19/56 the Springfield Division advised that one [redacted] on 10/3/56 advised that COMMONER had attended a White House conference on education held at Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, during September, 1956. COMMONER was an extremely disruptive influence at the proceedings and from the techniques used by him [redacted] received a strong impression that COMMONER might be associated with or sympathetic to the CP.

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An article appearing in the 1/5/58 issue of the "Worker" reflected that COMMONER in addressing one of the closing sessions of the Annual Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science told the group that the judgement as to whether H-bomb tests should continue belonged to no one group. He stated there is no scientific way to balance the possibility of 1,000 deaths from leukemia against the political advantages of developing more efficient retaliatory weapons.

[redacted]
[redacted] and source of information, has advised that he does not consider COMMONER a reliable individual and certainly not one who would cooperate with the FBI.

b7D

In view of the above information no interview of COMMONER is being considered at this time. It is believed that any inquiry of him at this time could result in disclosure of this as well as related investigations and possible embarrassment to the Bureau.

HOWARD

April 3, 1958

Airtel

To: SAC, St. Louis [redacted]
From: Director, FBI (100-403225)
[redacted]

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Reurairtel 3-25-58 captioned "Unsub; Writer of Anonymous Letter to New York Office dated 12-14-53, Regarding Dr. Mark Craubard, et al; Is - R."

It is noted that you do not feel that Dr. Barry Commoner should be interviewed at this time in view of his procommunist sympathies and as an established source has indicated he did not feel that Commoner was reliable or would cooperate with the FBI.

During the next interview of [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] **Based on the results of the interview of** [redacted] **reconsider whether interview of Commoner might be productive and furnish your recommendations.**

In next interview of [redacted] **again discuss with** [redacted] **the individuals listed in the anonymous letter bearing in mind that some of these persons might have been** [redacted]

Again explore with [redacted] **this letter in an effort to develop, if possible, suspects who might have written the letter. An extra copy of this airtel is being furnished for your file** [redacted] **(Unsub; Writer of Anonymous Letter to New York Office dated 12-14-53, Regarding Dr. Mark Craubard, et al.). An additional copy is also being furnished for your file 105-212 (B. Commoner).**

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1 - New York (100-117227)

105-212-30

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 4 1958	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

[Signature]

4-9-58

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL, REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-408225)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS

SUBJECT:

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Rebuairtel 4-3-58.

Subject was interviewed at the St. Louis office during the morning of 4-9-58 by SA's WALTER A. HILGENDORF and EDMUND C. WELTON. The interview related principally to developing information concerning the individuals listed in the matter captioned, "UNSUB WRITER OF ANONYMOUS LETTER TO N. Y. OFFICE DATED 12-14-53, REGARDING DR. MARK GRAUBARD, ET AL; IS-R."

It is noted that in the interview of

b7D

3 - Bureau (100-408225)(1 - 100-408236)
2 - New York (100-117227)

1 - SL 105-212

ECW:mvs
(8)

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Luc
105-212-31

4-9-58

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

On 4-8-58, [REDACTED] advised that officers of the St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL had prepared a list of individuals to be contacted for contributions as well as to sign a petition to be directed to the President asking clemency for SOBELL. Included on the list of contacts is BARRY COMMONER. Assignments as to contacts are presently in process of being made and the entire project should be completed within the next two weeks. Possibility exists [REDACTED] may be assigned to contact COMMONER.

b7D

St. Louis of the opinion no recommendation as to interview of COMMONER should be made until St. Louis is in possession of the results of above contact.

HOWARD

SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-10173)

4-24-58

SA CARL R. O'CONNOR

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
IS C

Following received by mail 4-18-58 by [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past. personally furnished writer 4-21-58, filed as indicated [redacted]

b7D

Undated let directed "Dear Members and Friends of F.O.R." over signature J. J. HICKS, St. Louis Regional F.O.R., announcing F.O.R. National Conference to be held in St. Louis (Christ Church Cathedral, Bishop TUTTLE Memorial, 1210 Locust) and setting forth program. (1A64).

"Fellowship - Peace Information Edition," March 15, 1958, Vol. 24, No. 6, Box 271, Nyack, New York. (1A65).

"Fellowship News" dated 4-14-58 captioned "F.O.R. National Conference to be held in St. Louis on Friday and Saturday, May 2 and 3, 1958" (four pages consisting of two sheets of paper) which sets forth complete program for both dates together with identities of speakers and panelists. (1A66).

The program for 5-3-58 as appearing on Page 2 indicates that a panel discussion on "New Techniques in Race Relations" is to be held at 9:30 A.M. with the panel leader, Dr. RALPH C. ABEL, Metropolitan Church Federation; that Dr. PARK J. WHITE, Pediatrician, will serve as moderator and Dr. BARRY COMMONER, Biologist, as panelist at 2:30 P.M. panel discussion "Meeting the Nuclear Age."

1 - 100-10173

[redacted]

105-212 (Barry Commoner)

1 - New York (100- , F.O.R.)(info)(R.M.)

CRO'C:mvs
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105-212-32

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FBI - ST. LOUIS	

SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-10173)

7-7-58

SA CARL R. O'CONNOR

FOR
IS - C

On 6/25/58, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, personally furnished SA CARL R. O'CONNOR with one copy of "Fellowship News", June, 1958, published by St. Louis Regional Fellowship of Reconciliation [redacted].

b7D

Following items noted:

Page 1
"THANKS !!!"

"The St. Louis Regional Fellowship of Reconciliation wishes to express its deep appreciation to all who helped make our recent National Conference a success, and in particular to the following:

"Doctors Bauer, Carson, Commoner, Feenberg and White for their most interesting and informative presentation of the facts and problems of the nuclear age as seen by men of science;

"Christ Church Cathedral for the use of the facilities of Bishop Tuttle Memorial, and Union Memorial Methodist Church for the use of its dining hall and sanctuary.

Page 1
"TO GET THE FACTS ABOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY

"Many members of the St. Louis FOR are among

1 - 100-10173

[redacted]
1 - 105-212 - B. COMMONER

CRO'C:gmf
(6)

105-212-33

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JUL 7 1958	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

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the Founders of the Greater St. Louis Citizens' Committee for Nuclear Information, which was organized on April 21st for the purpose of collecting and disseminating reliable information regarding the military and non-military uses of atomic energy, the effects of the testing of nuclear weapons, etc.

"For further information, address the Committee, c/o Prof. John M. Fowler, Acting Secretary, Wayman Crow Hall, Washington University, St. Louis 5, Missouri.

Page 4

"Dr. Barry Commoner,

"Biologist: Many scientists did not become concerned about the hazard of nuclear tests until it became a hot political issue in the 1956 election campaign, because the scientific facts were not published in the usual scientific journals but in special reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, and because even the AEC began to get its information only recently. Scientific knowledge has won step by step by public pressure. The present source of such knowledge is the hearings of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. Governments were producing nuclear explosions for 10 years before the consequences of such explosions began to be brought out. The AEC is right in saying that the important issue is nuclear war, not the relatively small fallout; but the AEC has produced no careful scientific statement of the probable effects of an all-out nuclear war, and won't until the people insist on it and elect someone to Congress who will demand hearings on the subject. If nuclear war is suicidal (as the speaker believed it would be), everyone is entitled to check with his

SL #100-10173

own conscience and ask himself if he wants to support it.

"Dr. Park J. White,

"Pediatrician, Moderator of the Panel: Anent the argument over 'clean' versus 'dirty' bombs: to favor one form of slaughter of innocents over another is to out-Herod Herod.... The survivors of Hiroshima have 12 times the normal incidence of leukemia.... The AEC takes the lead in the 'optimists' club."

Autostatic copy has been furnished New York for information.

SAC, St. Louis (100-4843)

8/8/58

SA CARL R. O'CONNOR

CP - USA
MISSOURI DISTRICT
ST. LOUIS DIVISION
IS - C

On 8/5/58, the writer checked those records of U. S. District Clerk, St. Louis, which consisted of copies of letters directed by him during July, 1958 to the Passport Division, Dept. of State, Washington, D. C., which reflect the identities of those individuals for whom applications for passports were submitted and the following names of interest were noted:

Letter dated 7/3/58 to Washington, D. C. for [redacted] also transmitting photograph and expired passport number [redacted]

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Letter dated 7/11/58 to Washington, D. C. for [redacted] also transmitting photograph and expired passport number [redacted]

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b7C

Letter dated 7/11/58 to Washington, D. C. for [redacted] also transmitted photograph and expired passport number [redacted]

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b7C

Letter dated 7/11/58 to Washington, D. C. for BARRY COMMONER, also transmitting photograph and expired passport number 33835.

Letter dated 7/29/58 to Chicago for GLORIA C. C. COMMONER, also transmitting birth or baptismal record and photograph.

1 - 100-4843 (Instant)
1 - 40-0

1 - 105-212 (E. Commoner)
1 - 100-0-10103 (Gloria Commoner)

CRO:slp
(7)

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b7C

105-212-334
nh cc

Wellsen

12/30/58

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, WFO (100-9471)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS
IS - C

ReNYlet, 12/11/58, requesting WFO to furnish information concerning meeting of AAASW at Congressional Room, Willard Hotel, WDC, Monday, 12/29/58, 2:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

On 12/30/58, Lt. [redacted] (NA), WFO, made available to SA [redacted] the "General Program Directory" (424 pages) of the 1958 annual meeting of the "American Association For the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and Participating Affiliated Societies," showing this conference being held WDC, from 12/26 - 12/31/58. Directory published by RAYMOND L. TAYLOR, Associate Administrative Secretary, AAAS.

On Page 64 of this directory the following description of the AAAS is given: "The Association, together with its present 279 affiliated societies, is by far the largest and most influential group of related scientific organizations in the world. Each society or academy

- 3 - Bureau
- 4 - New York (100-12385) (Encls. 2)
 - (1 - 100-107111) (SOBELL COMMITTEE)
 - (1 - 100-) (HELEN SOBELL)
- ① - St. Louis (100-) (BARRY COMMONER)
- 2 - WFO
 - (1 - 100-25474) (SOBELL COMMITTEE)

CWG:mw
(10)

MAIL

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AMSD

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AIRTEL

105-2125
other 100 refs

105-212-35
100-5612

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 2 - 1959	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

Handwritten: cco, Jones, Review file, Come, Res., with file, thus

WFO 100-9471

"of science is wholly independent in its own special field, or geographical area. Yet it is a part of a great federation of organizations cooperating in the interest of science."

The AASOW is listed as one of the affiliated societies of the AAAS.

[redacted] stated he attended all the meetings of the AAAS dealing in criminology, held at the Shoreham Hotel, WDC, 12/27,28/58. He said that at the session held Saturday morning, 12/27/58, JOHN KREVAKIAN, MD, spoke and advocated human vivisection for those given capital punishment. [redacted] stated an individual, later identified as Mrs. MORTON SOBELL, fainted during Dr. KREVAKIAN's talk, and was treated by KREVAKIAN. [redacted] stated Mrs. SOBELL remained at the meeting in the back of the room. He said when a discussion period was held later she arose and identified herself as Mrs. MORTON SOBELL. She said that her husband was not made a victim of capital punishment but was made an innocent victim of slow death in Alcatraz for a crime he did not commit. She said her dearly beloved friends, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, whose innocence she will always believe in, were victims of capital punishment. She concluded by stating, "what a shadow that capital punishment leaves behind resting on the family and friends of the executed."

[redacted] stated it was obvious that Mrs. SOBELL's fainting was staged to allow her subsequent remarks to be more dramatic. [redacted] stated there was no comment or applause after SOBELL's remarks.

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WFO 100-9471

On 12/29/58 [redacted]

[redacted] and who resides at [redacted], was interviewed at his request by SAs [redacted] and RAY M. THACKER. He stated he was attending the annual conference of the AAAS and identified himself as a member of the Governing Council of this organization. He said the Council was due to vote on various resolutions recommended by the Committee on Social Aspects of Science of this organization and that he feels that some of the resolutions are in support of the CP line, as follows:

1. Recognition of Red China
2. Urge Congress to change the proposed "scholarship bill" from a loan to students to an outright gift; and to remove the proposed loyalty oath by the students which is required of them to receive a scholarship
3. Urge State Department to be more liberal with visas for scientists from foreign countries and passports for U.S. scientists
4. Oppose the continuing testing of Atomic weapons and to support the aims of the Geneva Conference

[redacted] advised that HARRY COMMONER, Professor at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., is the "most vociferous" member of the Committee on Social Aspects of Science who is "skillful in debating the lines of a pro-Communist."

On 12/30/58, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available to SA [redacted] a report concerning the attendance at the 12/29/58 meeting of the AASW at the Congressional Room, Willard Hotel, which was under the overall sponsorship of the AAAS.

WFO 100-9471

Informant stated that the meeting was chaired by Dr. MELBA PHILLIPS and that approximately 175 persons attended. The meeting dealt with the participation of women in Science. Informant stated the following persons spoke of the need of stimulating women to enter scientific fields:

Dr. MELBA PHILLIPS
Dr. ELIZABETH WOOD
Dr. ANNE STRINMANN
Dr. ANNABELLE MOTZ

Informant stated there was no mention of the AASew during this meeting.

NY is being furnished a copy of informant's report under separate cover.

On 12/29/58, [redacted], advised SA [redacted] that the reservation for the Congressional Room of that hotel for the afternoon of 12/29/58 was made by [redacted], WDC, [redacted] of the AAAS Convention.

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For the information of NY, WFO indicates are negative of pertinent information regarding [redacted] and [redacted]

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Enclosed for NY are one copy each of the AASew program of 12/29/58 and a copy of page 350 of the "General Program Directory" of the AAAS of the current convention. RUC.

SAC, St. Louis (100-17375)

3/14/60

SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF

GREATER ST. LOUIS CITIZENS
COMMITTEE FOR NUCLEAR INFORMATION
IS - X

On 3/7/60, the SAC's Secretary, [redacted] furnished two pamphlets issued by the subject organization. She explained she obtained them at the Esquire Theater the day before from a table in the lobby. They had been placed there in connection with the movie "On The Beach."

It is noted that one of these flyers indicates the subject's headquarters are in Room 318, Museum of Science and Natural History, 2 Oak Knoll Park, St. Louis 5, Mo. Officers and Board of Directors are listed. They include Professor BARRY COMMONER, Professor EDWARD U. CONDON, and Mrs. RUSSELL BRODINE.

The second pamphlet contains a story based upon testimony at a Congressional hearing regarding the probable effects of an atomic attack.

These pamphlets are filed in the 1A section of instant file.

1 - 100-17375 (Instant)

[redacted]
1 - 100-8271 (E. Condon)

1 - 105-212 (B. Commoner)

1 - 100-17364 (Cominfil mass org)

WAH:slp
(5)

105-212-36

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SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-9171)

5-19-60

SA HUGH M. ANDERSON

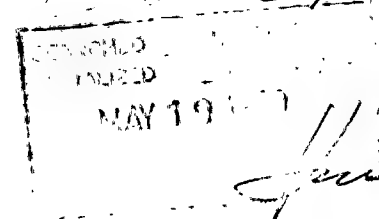
VIRGINIA BRODINE
IS C

In the 5-9-60 issue of the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat," page 11, column 5, there was an article concerning the Greater St. Louis Citizens Committee for Nuclear Information. This article reflected that the second annual meeting was held on Sunday, 5-8-60, at Hansen Park Community Center, Vernon and Pennsylvania Avenues, University City, Missouri, and that at this meeting, Mrs. VIRGINIA BRODINE was elected Secretary of the organization. Also, Dr. BARRY COMMONER was elected Vice President. ALEXANDER LANGSDORF was elected President.

↑

1 - 100-9171
105-212
100-6465

HMA:mvs
(3)



Commoner Blasts US Senate

By JIM DAVIDSON

A near-capacity audience at Graham Chapel on Wednesday heard Barry Commoner, professor of plant physiology, deliver a strong attack on Congressional and military suppression of intellectual freedom.

Directing his attack toward the recent subpoena and proposed contempt charges against Linus Pauling (SL, October 11, 1960) by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Commoner assailed the committee for suppressing intellectual freedom through fear of Congressional reprisal.

COMMONER FIRST emphasized that the scientist's obligation to society is no longer restricted to his laboratory, but now envelopes the political aspects of his invention. He then pointed out, "During the time of the late Senator McCarthy, dozens of professors lost their jobs because they failed to satisfy some Congressional committee's notion of the proper political viewpoint."

This according to Commoner, has retarded the free interchange of scientific data and has led to the avoiding of a controversial subjects by scientists due to "a pall of fear cast over many universities."

ENLARGING ON THE same basic problem, Commoner endorsed the view that "There is



BARRY COMMONER

some evidence that the integrity of science is beginning to erode under the abrasive pressure of its close partnership with economic, social and political affairs." To show this, he cited Dr. Edward Teller's use of uninvestigated genetic "facts" during the recent debate concerning atomic fallout.

Commoner further showed the effect of military and diplomatic

secrecy upon the interchange of scientific data. Holding the view that Nature is to be investigated by all mankind, he illustrated the extent of restrictive military and diplomatic classification with two examples: 1) The publishing of a report on plant absorption of Strontium-90 was delayed six years; and 2) The State Department prevented U S scientists from attending an international conference where Red Chinese representatives were present; due to "non-recognition."

IT IS THE SOLEMN duty of science to keep the truth before the public so that they may make wise and fruitful decisions, Commoner stated. In closing, he clinched his argument with the words of Alexander Meiklejohn, "In order to do (this) service he (the scientist) must be free."

His speech was greeted with the unusual enthusiasm of a 40-second ovation.

COMMONER received his Ph.D. from Harvard and has been at WU since 1947.

He is presently vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is internationally reknown for his research with tobacco mosaic virus and biological roles of free radicals. He is the recipient of numerous grants from the March of Dimes and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Title:

Character:

WU STUDENT LIFE
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Date:

Edition:

Editor:

ST. LOUIS OFFICE

105-212-38
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OCT 26 1960

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b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-212)

DATE: 1/4/62

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

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b7E

SUBJECT: BERRY COMMONER
IS-R

There is enclosed herewith for the St. Louis Office a letter received at the NYO from an anonymous source.

The enclosed letter was received at the NYO on 1/3/62, and was postmarked 12/30/61, 8:30 pm and reads as follows:

"December 30, 1961

"FBI
New York, NY

"Gentlemen:

"Attached clipping refers to Dr. Barry Commoner.

"There used to be a Barry Commoner who attended Columbia College or City College. Probably had attended James Madison H.S. earlier.

"Around 1934, Barry Commoner had a pro-Communist Party outlook.

"Probably the same man.

The article referred to which is attached to the enclosure appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune", 12/27/61, entitled "Scientists on A-Shelters - Live Underground Forever" by ROBERT C. TOTH, dateline Denver, appearing on pages 1 and 19.

2 - St. Louis (105-212) (Encl. 2) (RM)

ABF:mcg

(3)

105-212-410

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 11 1962	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

[Handwritten signature]

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b7E

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PROF. COMMONER TO SPEAK AT AAUW DINNER THURSDAY

Barry Commoner, professor of plant physiology at Washington University, will speak at a dinner



meeting of the St. Louis branch of the American Association of University Women at 6:30 p.m. Thursday at the Party House, 7818 Clayton road, Clayton.

Commoner's topic will be "Bridging the Commoner Gap Between Science and the Layman." He is chairman of the committee on science in the promotion of human welfare of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The meeting is open to the public. Reservations should be made by tomorrow by calling Mrs. Anthony J. Kirst, Mrs. Richard G. Tennant Jr., or Mrs. Francis E. Paulus.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri
✓ St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri
The St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 11-17-63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character: 105-212.
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: St. Louis

105-212-44

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 18 1963	
FBI-ST. LOUIS	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-new)

FROM : SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR.

SUBJECT: COMMUNITY RESOURCES
IS - C

DATE: 3-17-64

On the afternoon of 3-13-64, a telephone call was received from [redacted] who identified himself as a member of the [redacted] and who stated he was calling from his business office located in [redacted] in the [redacted] telephone [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that he was concerned about the background of a woman who seems to be the prime mover of a group which has been recently organized in St. Louis and which has interested itself in school activities. [redacted] identified this new group as Community Resources and he stated that the members of this group met recently with the School Board for about four hours to take up matters relating to school boundaries and better integration of schools, and the group was critical of the position of the School Board. [redacted] stated that the membership of Community Resources includes members of the faculty from Washington University, one of whom is Professor BARRY COMMONER. [redacted] stated that the woman who seems to be a prime mover in the group and about whom he is concerned is [redacted] stated that quite recently two different people have indicated to him that there might be a possibility that [redacted] has been engaged in subversive activities and have urged [redacted] to inquire into that possibility. [redacted] stated his purpose in calling was to inquire as to whether we could give him some information about Community Resources and about [redacted]

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1 - 100-new

(1) 105-212 (BARRY COMMONER)
AJR:paw
(3) [redacted]

105-212-42

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 17 1964	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

b6
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SL 100-new

It was explained to [] that by virtue of order by the Attorney General, information in the files of the FBI is confidential and that we are prohibited from furnishing information from our files to other than authorized agencies in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. [] was also advised that our inability to furnish information should not be taken as an indication either that we might or might not have information on the person and organization involved.

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[] stated he understood this position but he indicated some question as to whether his position as a member of the [] might render him entitled to receive some information. He was advised that it did not appear that this would alter the situation.

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Subsequently on the same date, 3-13-64, SA SPURGEON J. PETERSON telephoned [] and reiterated to him the policies outlined above which prohibits our furnishing information to [] as requested. On inquiry from [] as to possible sources from whom he might be able to obtain information, it was suggested to him by SA PETERSON that transcripts of pertinent HCUA Hearings, newspaper files, or records of the St. Louis PD, if they should be available to him, might be possible sources although SA PETERSON had no information indicating that these sources would necessarily have information concerning the organization or person in question.

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DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

11/9/64

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SAC, ST. LOUIS [redacted]

(C) RUC

[redacted]
IS - R
(STUDENT)

*Enclosure RS. Ctl.
11/17/64 submitted b6
case is RUC & reb7C
is furnished SF;
furnished furnished
SF with copies*

Re Dulet to SF, 10/30/64.

Referenced letter makes reference to fact that [redacted] had indicated contact with one professor B. COMMONER in St. Louis. It is believed that this individual is Professor BARRY COMMONER, a professor at Washington University. St. Louis file 105-212 and Bureau file 100-346253. Because of the sensitive nature of Bureau informant 200 and the fact that in the past COMMONER has been considered unsuitable for interview due to his continued association with individuals on the fringe of the CP, his professorship at the Washington University and his criticism of the U. S. Government, it is recommended that no action be taken with regard to information in re Bureau letter.

St. Louis security informants have no information that COMMONER has any affiliation with the CP in St. Louis.

Since, April, 1958, when COMMONER's name was brought up in the Mildred Cohen Primakoff, Espionage - R case, Bureau file 100-408225, COMMONER has been credited with public statements made against nuclear testing.

On December 11, 1958, he was identified as being associated with the American Association of Scientific Workers and was described as the most vicious member of the committee on social aspects of science who is skillful in debating the lines of a pro-Communist. This statement was made on 12/29/58 by [redacted]

[redacted] in Washington, D. C., who was interviewed at his request by SAs [redacted] and RAY W. THACKER.

COMMONER's name appeared on the list of officers and board of directors of the Greater St. Louis Citizens Committee for Nuclear Information on a pamphlet circulated

3 - Bureau [redacted]

(1 - 100-346253 BARRY COMMONER)

2 - St. Louis [redacted]

(105 - 212 BARRY COMMONER)

SJP:sam
(5)

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

FDPS
page 120

b3
b7E

[redacted]

b3
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in St. Louis, March of 1960. Also appearing on this pamphlet was the name of [redacted] [redacted] has been identified as a CP member assigned to the Professional Area of the CP in St. Louis.

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In the May 9, 1960, issue of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a St. Louis daily newspaper, on Page 11, Column 5, there was carried an article concerning the Greater St. Louis Citizens Committee for Nuclear Information in which Mrs. VIRGINIA BRODINE was described as secretary and Dr. BARRY COMMONER as Vice-President of that organization.

The Washington University Student Life Publication (no date) circulated in October, 1960, carries an article under the heading of "COMMONER Blasts U. S. Senate." This article describes BARRY COMMONER as a professor of plant psychology and stated that he delivered a strong attack on "congressional and military suppression of intellectual freedom." This attack was directed toward the recent subpoena and proposed contempt charges against LINUS PAULING. The most recent information available to St. Louis concerning COMMONER's activities was received on March 13, 1964, from [redacted]

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[redacted] a member of the [redacted] who advised that a recently organized group in St. Louis which identified itself as "Community Resources" had been meeting with the St. Louis Board of Education to take up matters relating to school boundaries and the better integration of schools. This group included Professor BARRY COMMONER and [redacted] [redacted] stated that he was concerned over this group because they had at one of their meetings taken up about four hours of the school board's time in presenting their issues.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, BALTIMORE

DATE FEB 23 1965

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-27055)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
SM - C

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] has been a past member
of the [redacted]
[redacted] but terminated this connection with the
[redacted] around the end of the year 1962. He was interviewed in
connection with another matter on 1/19/65. Apart from that
matter, he indicated a desire to and furnished information con-
cerning the following people connected with the AAAS:

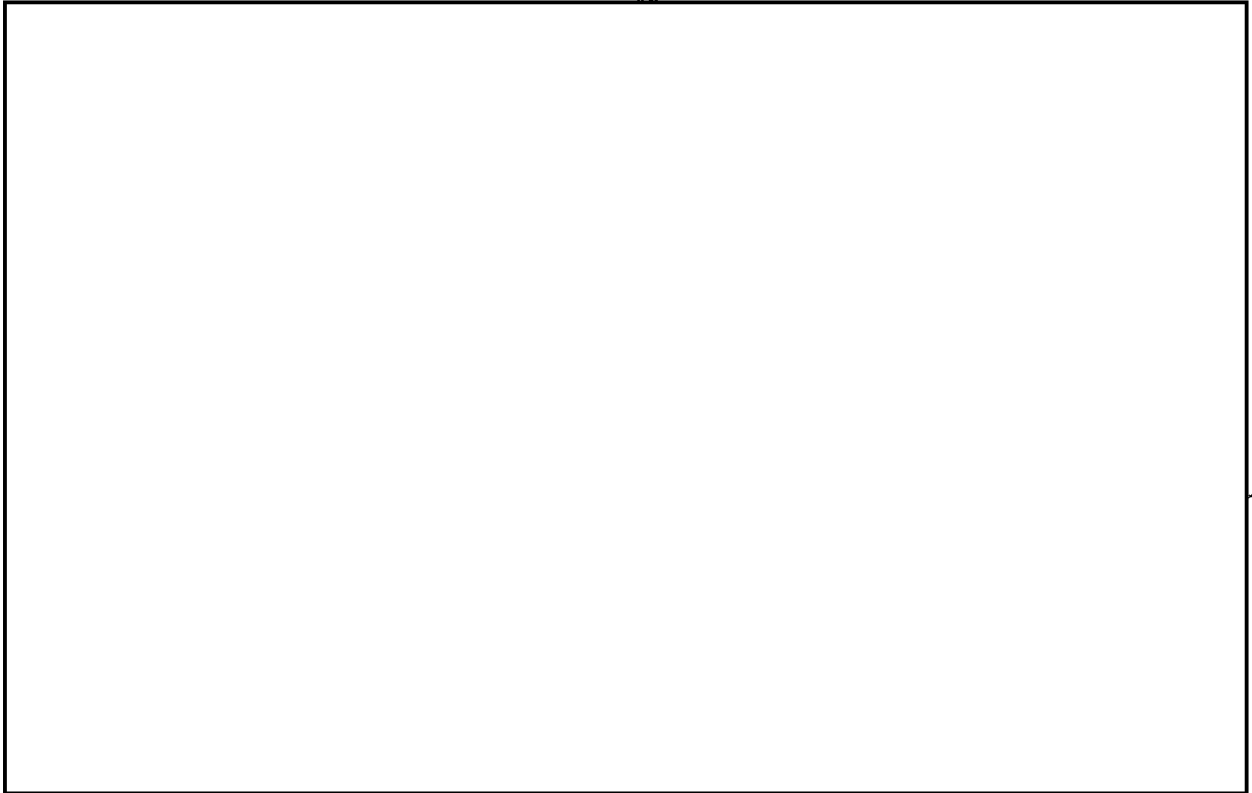
- [redacted]
- 2 - Baltimore (Info) (RM)
[redacted]
1 - Knoxville (Info) (RM)
[redacted]
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
[redacted]
① - St. Louis (Info) (RM)
(1 - 105-212) (B. COMMONER)
8 - WFO (100-27055)
[redacted] (B. COMMONER)
[redacted]

FFB:js
(13)

105-212-44

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 23 1965	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

WFO 100-27055



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With respect to the above mentioned individuals, [redacted] could furnish no additional information to substantiate his observations concerning them.

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A search of the WFO indices disclosed no main file on [redacted] Her name is being indexed to the instant memorandum.

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WFO is conducting no investigation on the basis of the above mentioned information furnished by [redacted] since it is for the most part of a general and nonspecific nature. Copies of the instant memorandum are being furnished to Baltimore, Knoxville, New York, and St. Louis for information.

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WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Alumni Resident Seminar

"the great society?"

*A series of lectures and discussions to be held in
residence* for alumni of the University*

JUNE 3, 4, 5

(1965)



105-212-45

DR. BARRY COMMONER,
professor of plant
physiology

Topic:
Science and Society

The promise of a "Great Society" depends on our expectations that science will continue to produce the remarkable ideas and inventions which have already transformed our lives. This optimism is not entirely justified. The increased importance of science to society also means increased overlap between political and scientific activities. There are grave questions whether science can adapt successfully to this new intimacy with politics and about capability of our scientific enterprise to master the enormous natural forces which it now commands. These questions make it clear that the success of the "Great Society" will be determined by how scientists identify and discharge their new social responsibilities.

105-212-45

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 13 1965	
FBI — ST. LOUIS	

SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-17375)

10/27/65

SA [REDACTED]

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b7D

COMMITTEE FOR NUCLEAR INFORMATION

On 10/25/65, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] whose identity must be protected,
made available the attached letter of BARRY COMMONER on the
letterhead stationery of the Committee for Nuclear Information
setting out its officers.

b6
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b7D

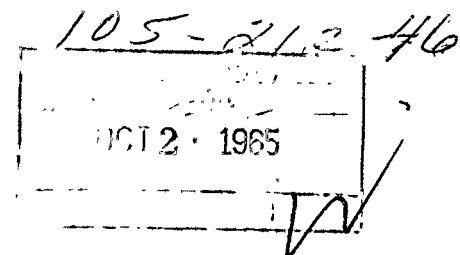
The original of this letter is being placed in the
1-A exhibit of the file and a copy is attached to this memorandum
for indexing purposes.

1 - 100-17375

1 - 105-212 (B. COMMONER)

RBS/rc
(3)

b7D



DIRECTOR, FBI (62-110 039)

12-23-65

SAC, ST. LOUIS [REDACTED] RUC

b3
b7E

INTER-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE FOR
DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY
INFORMATION CONCERNING - INTERNAL SECURITY

Re Detroit letter to the Bureau, 12-13-65.

Concerning the names listed under Missouri, on page 24 of relet, St. Louis has previously furnished information on Prof. BARRY COMMONER. He is on the faculty of Washington University in St. Louis, and not the University of St. Louis, as indicated in relet.

[REDACTED] is on the faculty of Washington University connected with the Botany Dept. He is a member of the "STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY," and has been active in this organization at the University. St. Louis has no subversive information in its file re [REDACTED]

b6
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2 - Bureau (62-110 039) RM

3 - St. Louis /

[REDACTED]
(1 - 105-212) (Commoner)

SJP: [REDACTED]

(7)

u -
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

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105-212-47

SAC

May 2, 1966

[REDACTED] SA

VIDEM
IS-C

b6
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On April 30, 1966, [REDACTED] CS, whose identity must be protected, advised that at the 4-29-66 meeting of SDS there was discussion of the "Mothers March For Peace" to be held May 7, 1966 at the Old Court House, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial under the sponsorship of the Womens International League for Peace and Freedom.

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It is expected that if any from Wash U. participate they will be SDS people at Wash U. It was not indicated at the meeting whether any would participate.

This source also made available a leaflet received by HARRY COMMONER, pertaining to this march. This leaflet is being placed in the exhibit file, [REDACTED] of the source. The leaflet contains a partial list of sponsors, including those to whom copies of this memo are designated. In addition the leaflet states that for further information call MRS. W. E. ENGELHARDT, VO 3-6152 or MRS R. B. FERGUSON, VO 3-0091 and that contributions are to be sent to MRS. ROBERT Sisson, 110 W. Cedar, Webster Groves.

b7D

RES
(7)

100-19842

[REDACTED]
105-212 (B. Commoner)

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b6
b7C

105-212-48

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 2 1966	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

SL

100-19953

On 5/26/67, [] did personally furnish the above items. Item number 5 is a letter bearing signature of [] and on letterhead "Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee", 360 Nelson St. S.W., Atlanta, Ga. and 100 Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y., and dated April, 1967. It asks for a contribution and states SNCC has opposed the U. S. war in Vietnam, is supporting national anti-draft efforts, particularly among black youth. Re Item 4 - Foreign Policy Roundtable, Barry Commoner is listed as the moderator.

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b7D

The above items are filed []

b7D

The Criss Cross Telephone Directory shows 740 DeMun Ave. occupied by "Experimental Campus", PA 6-1565.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

Barry Commoner Warns of Hazard Inorganic Fertilizer May Create

Extensive use of inorganic fertilizer may be creating a health hazard particularly for infants, as well as seriously polluting the atmosphere and waterways, Barry Commoner, WU chairman of the botany department, reported during the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the New York Hilton Hotel Wednesday, Dec. 27.

These fertilizers contain large quantities of nitrates which could accumulate to dangerous levels in foodstuffs, including certain baby foods, Commoner said.

"Nitrate is normally innocuous in the body," Commoner said. "However, in certain conditions the bacteria that live in an animal's intestinal tract can convert nitrate to

water, no more than 12 milligrams of nitrate nitrogen daily. Given these data, as sparse as they are, and the fact that drinking water, especially from some rural wells, may also contain nitrate, it is entirely possible that infants' diets now sometimes exceed the recommended nitrate limits."

Although Commoner said that in most plants relatively little of the soil nitrogen accumulates as nitrate, he warned about future dangers of fertilizer.

"At the heavy rates of chemical fertilization now widely used in the U.S., this situation has changed; plants grown on soil heavily fertilized with nitrate contain much-increased amounts of nitrate."

He emphasized that additional studies of baby food content and of safe levels of nitrate in the diet are needed before the extent of the problem can be accurately defined.

In addition to contaminating food supplies, he said that nitrates from inorganic fertilizers are being leached into waterways where they encouraged the growth of "algal blooms," making huge "cesspools" of the nation's lakes.

"Fortunately, government agencies do record in detail, the annual use of fertilizer. However, there are only scattered studies of the actual fate of inorganic nitrogen added to the soil; clearly much more needs to be done."

"With such information in hand it should be possible to determine the extent of the hazard from excess nitrate, both to human health, and to the stability of the self-purifying systems in surface waters, and to estimate the degree to which such hazards arise from agriculture, from urban and industrial wastes, and from the emissions of combustion plants and automotive engines."

"Science can now serve society by exposing the crisis of modern technology to the judgment of all mankind. Only this judgment can determine whether the knowledge that science has given us shall destroy humanity or advance the welfare of man," Commoner concluded.



Barry Commoner

nitrite, and this substance does have important physiological effects. For example, nitrite reaching the blood can tie up hemoglobin in a form which destroys its capacity to transport oxygen from the lungs to the tissues. Sufficiently concentrated, dietary nitrate can therefore lead to respiratory failure, and even death."

"Infants are particularly susceptible to this hazard because their intestinal bacteria are more likely to include types which convert nitrate to nitrite," Commoner said.

Commoner said that a study of commercial baby food conducted by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station had shown that certain vegetables, beets and spinach, contained as much as 0.8 per cent nitrate nitrogen.

"At this rate," Commoner calculated, "an infant fed a two-ounce jar of baby food would receive about 40 milligrams of nitrogen as nitrate."

"Public officials recommend that infants take in their food and

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3-STUDENT LIFE

Date: 1-5-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

ST LOUIS
MISSOURI

105-212-51

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 8 1968	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

TO: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-20956)

2-5-68

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

RE: CSR
INFO CONCERNING

On 1-31-68, [REDACTED] (PROTECT)
[REDACTED] made available [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

1 - 100-20956 (CSR)

[REDACTED]
1 - 100-19355 (SNCC)

1 - 100-8295 (CORE)

1 - 62-4854 (AD HOC COMM)

1 - 100-5238 (SWP)

[REDACTED]
1 - 100-7547 (D. CLARKE)

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

1 - 105-212 (B. COMMONER)

JAF:amb

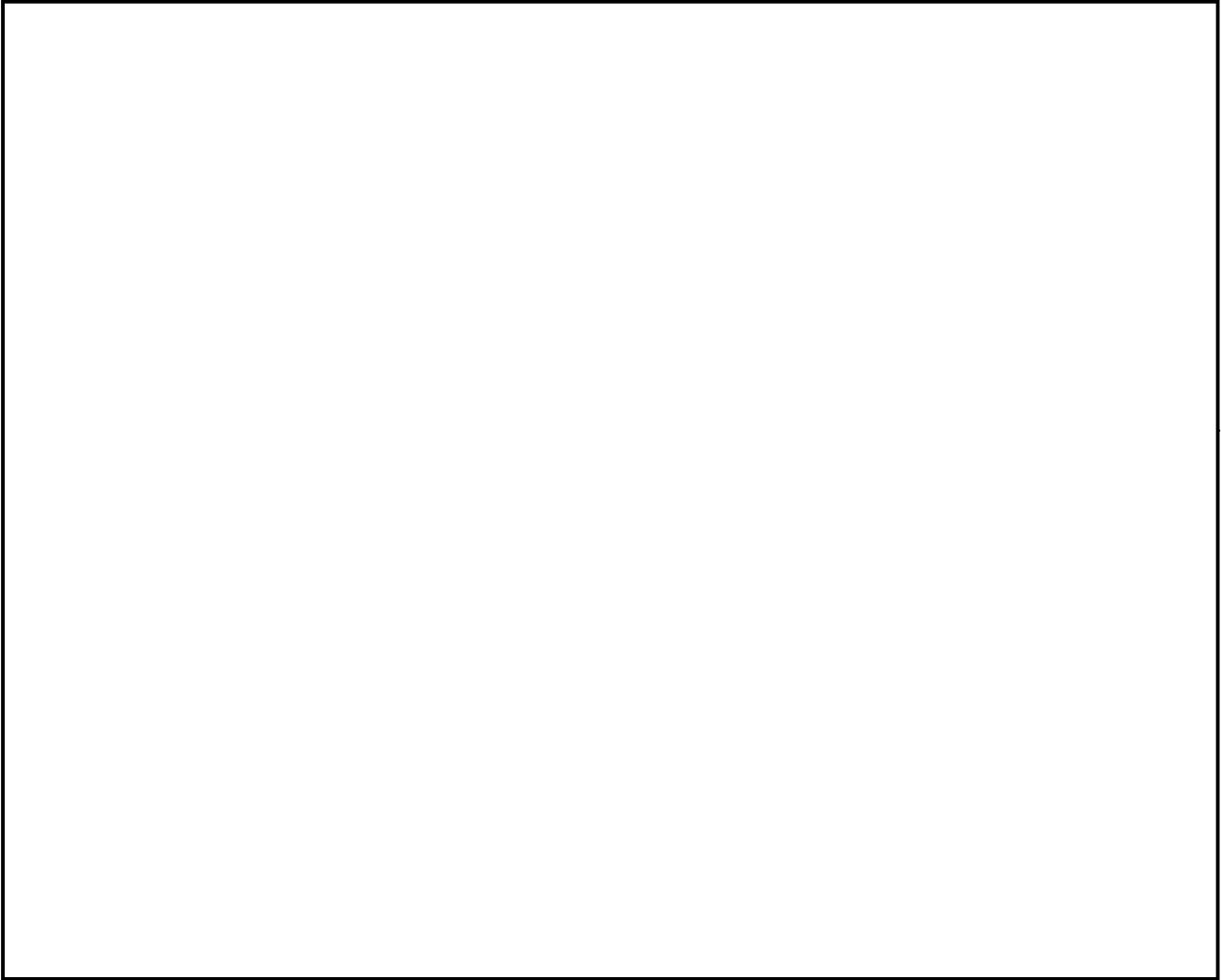
(17)

105-212-52
SEARCHED...INDEXED...
SERIALIZED...FILED...
Feb. 5, 1968
FBI - St. Louis
[Signature]

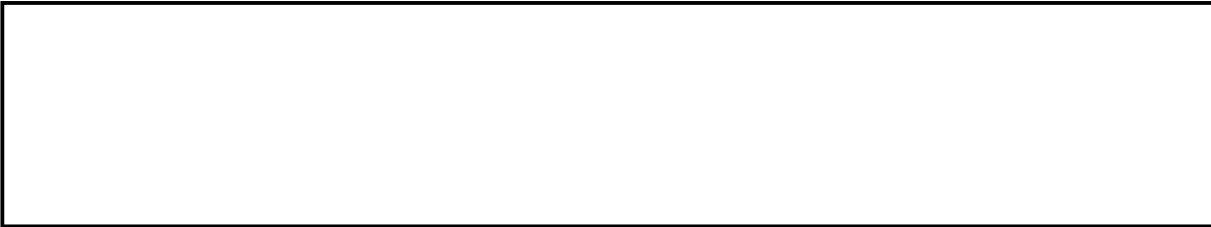
SL 100-20956

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b7C
b7D

SL 100-20956



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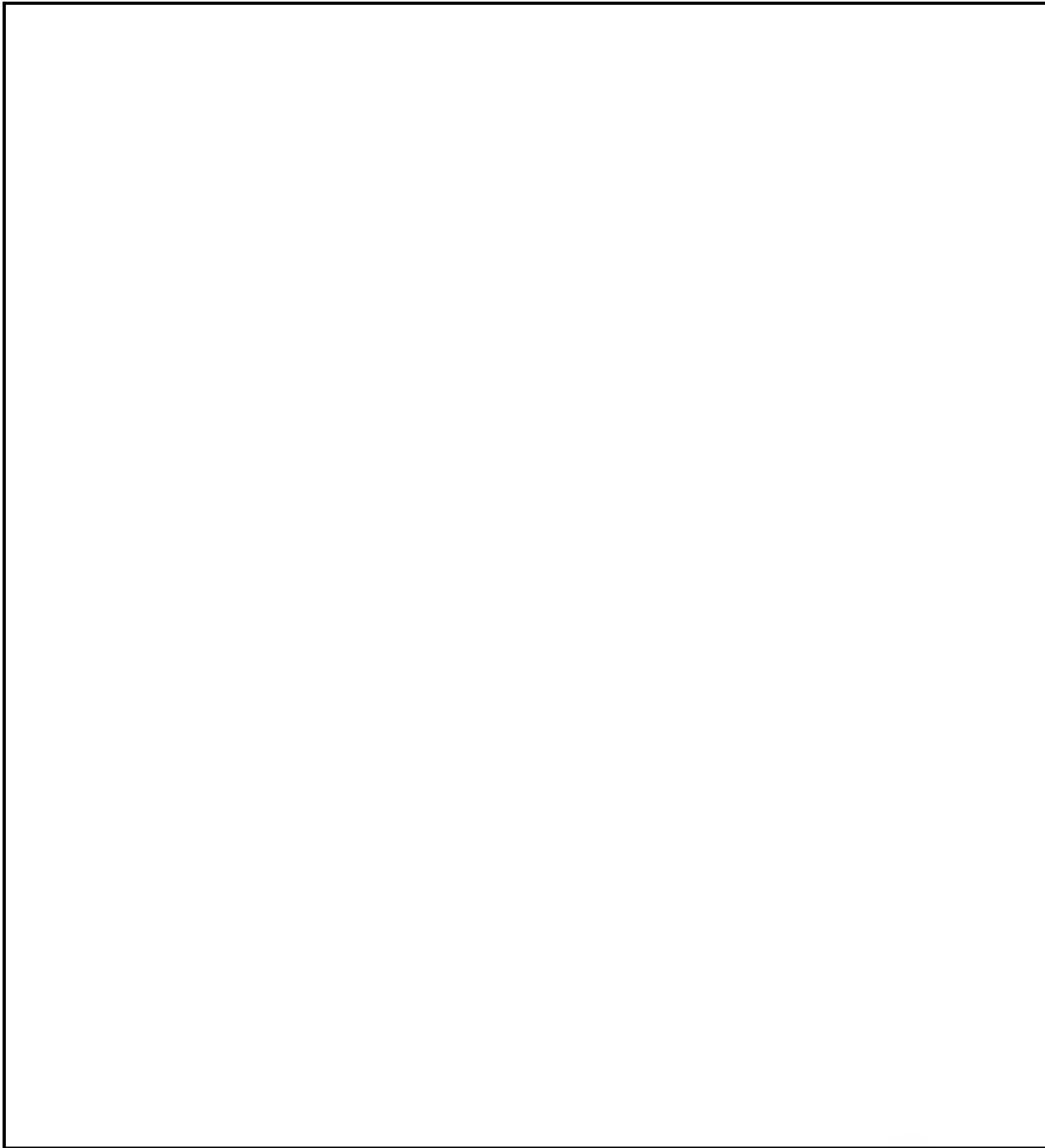
b7D



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SL 100-20956

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Question Of Morality On Weapons

The development of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons confront us with moral decisions which we are unprepared to make, Barry Commoner, chairman of the Washington University department of botany, said Wednesday in a talk at Fontbonne College.

Professor Commoner, who is founder of the St. Louis Committee for Nuclear Information, said that these weapons have been developed in the belief that they are necessary to preserve independence and freedom.

"We have blundered into accompanying hazards before we were aware of them," he added. "We can release fearful nuclear explosions, spray insecticides . . . but we are unable to predict the full biological consequences — to weigh the benefits against the hazards."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16 A ST LOUIS
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

Date: 2-15-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 5170

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-53
LR
8



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

St. Louis, Missouri

February 16, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY
IN VIETNAM AND
DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE
AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
February 14, 1968

Source One advised on February 12, 1968, that a meeting was held on February 11, 1968, in the apartment of one [redacted]

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This meeting was attended by about thirty individuals. During the course of the meeting, one of those in attendance announced that on Tuesday, February 13, 1968, leaflets would be distributed at Washington University (WU) in St. Louis against the Dow Chemical Company representative, who was to be on campus on February 14, 1968, for the purpose of interviewing individuals who might be interested in employment with that company. This individual further stated that on Wednesday, February 14, 1968, the Dow Chemical Company representative would in all probability be picketed against.

Source Two, on February 15, 1968, made available the following leaflet that was distributed on the WU campus on February 13, 1968:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Declassified by
1259 On 10/24/68

PROPERTY OF FBI

This communication and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside of the agency to which loaned.

- 14 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Secret Service, SLMO (RM)
 - 1 - 13th MI Group, 3 (RM)
 - 1 - SLPD (RM)
 - 1 - OSI (RM)
 - 1 - NISRA (RM)
 - 1 - St. Louis (105-212)
- SJP:paw (28)

105-212-54
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED LR
INDEXED
FILED LR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY IN
VIETNAM AND DOW CHEMICAL
COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

"YOU HAVE A DATE WITH THE MAN FROM DOW

"Recruiters from the Dow Chemical Company, producers of napalm for the genocidal war in Vietnam, will be on campus tomorrow to enlist students in Dow's violations of international law and human decency. We cannot remain silent to what is being done in our name in Vietnam; we must protest and attempt to stop this war and those who are running it.

"Tomorrow the war comes to this campus in the presence of Dow recruiters. We hope to engage Dow's representatives in a debate on the moral implications of the production of napalm. Be at Umrath Hall at 8:30 to confront the napalm makers with a non-violent picket line and sit-in.

"'DOW SHALT NOT KILL'

"Students for a Democratic
Society"

Source Three, on February 14, 1968, advised that approximately 150 individuals, consisting of students and faculty members at WU, under the auspices of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and led by students [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted] staged a protest demonstration and sit-in on the University campus, protesting against a representative of the Dow Chemical Company, who had, in accordance with previous arrangements made by the University, come there for the purpose of recruiting employees who might be interested in working for the Dow Chemical Company. The demonstrators crowded into the room where the interviews were to take place, lay on the floors in the hallways, sang songs, and became so noisy that it was impossible for interviews to be conducted.

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The Dow Company representative adjourned to another office. The demonstrators then proceeded to block the corridors and the door to the office, so no one could enter and no one could leave. The demonstrators refused to depart from the building

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY IN
VIETNAM AND DOW CHEMICAL
COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

or to clear the doorway to the office until the Dow Company representative agreed that he would leave the campus without attempting to conduct any interviews. After about two hours, the representative declared that he would meet the demonstrators' demands, at which time they cleared the building so the representative could leave, which he did do.

Source Two, on February 15, 1968, made available a copy of a leaflet that was distributed at the WU on February 14, 1968, during the time the demonstration was staged against the Dow Chemical Company representative. A copy of this leaflet is as follows:

"Dow Chemical Company

"Guilty!

"Of Genocide In Vietnam

"The presence on campus of recruiters for the napalm producers of Dow Chemical is merely one more manifestation of Washington University's usefulness to the war establishment. Far from its pretensions of independent inquiry, Washington University exists because it can produce chemists for Dow's genocide, engineers for the McDonnell war machine, and other technicians for the warfare state. A cursory look at the Board of Trustees reveals that the men who run the war also run this school from Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford to Mr. Thomas and Mr. Olin. Financially, the trustees direct a financial policy which invests the university's money in Dow Chemical, McDonnell-Douglas, and other war-making companies.

"We do not charge this university with complicity with the war since it is impossible to comply with yourself. This university is an integral part of the war machine and our guilt for the war crimes in Vietnam are those of a Krupp rather than of an Eichmann. The guilt for the crime of Vietnam must be shared by those who profit from it, and in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY IN
VIETNAM AND DOW CHEMICAL
COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

"that respect this university does not differ from Dow;
their recruiters' presence only highlights our own
guilt.

"Students for a Democratic
Society"

Source Three, on February 15, 1968, advised that newspaper accounts of the demonstration at WU were not entirely accurate in stating that the demonstration was led by Professor Barry Commoner. He said that Barry Commoner was the individual who had handed a statement to Mr. F. E. Monahan, the Dow Chemical Company recruiting representative. This statement stated, "While recognizing that the Dow Chemical Company is only one among many offenders, the undersigned wish to express their revulsion at Dow for lending its industrial support to the reprehensible war which is being waged in Vietnam."

An article in the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch", a daily newspaper, issue dated February 14, 1968, entitled, "GROUP HERE HALTS DOW INTERVIEWS", states that student and faculty members at WU forced a Dow Chemical Company recruiter to call off his day-long job placement interviews at the University. The article states that Barry Commoner, Professor of Plant Physiology in the Botany Department, was spokesman for protestors consisting of students who sang, "We Shall Overcome", and who, after the Dow representative, Mr. W. F. Monahan, left the University, chanted, "We Have Overcome".

The February 15, 1968, issue of the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat", a St. Louis daily newspaper, carried an article concerning the demonstration at WU against a Dow Chemical Company representative. According to this article, the University's Chancellor, Thomas H. Eliot, said that participants in the demonstration faced disciplinary action by the University. He is quoted as saying that there was no violence involved in the protest, but there was deliberate disruption of a regular program on the campus, and this was a breach of discipline and good order.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY IN
VIETNAM AND DOW CHEMICAL
COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Monahan, according to the article, had on request of University officials, addressed the protestors before attempting to conduct interviews but had refused to debate with them concerning the morality of the Vietnam war or the manufacture of Napalm.

Source Three advised that no arrests had been made in connection with this demonstration.

The following is a characterization of individuals and SDS:

BARRY COMMONER - Professor Barry Commoner was born in New York City on May 28, 1917, and has been connected with WU in St. Louis since November, 1947. He is a Professor in Plant Psychology.

In the summer of 1949, the name of Barry Commoner, of 5912 Millbrook Street, St. Louis, Missouri, appeared on the official mailing list of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC). The name of an individual on this list could not be presumed to indicate membership in the organization.

Source Four

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source Five, who was a member of the Council of America Association for the Advancement of Science around the end of 1962, has advised on January 19, 1965, that Barry Commoner, Department of Botany, WU, served on a committee of the America Association for the Advancement of Science, and that he, Commoner, was constantly critical of the United States Government and appeared to be pro-communist in his thinking.

Source Five

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY IN
VIETNAM AND DOW CHEMICAL
COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

At a meeting on September 23, 1965, it was decided that a group at WU would participate in the Toronto Conference Teach-In, scheduled for October 9, 1965, and Barry Commoner was one of the individuals who favored this participation.

Source Six

[redacted] is listed in current WU Directory as a fifth term Liberal Arts student, who resides at [redacted] in [redacted] and whose home is [redacted] in [redacted]. He was one of the individuals who participated in a demonstration during a visit by Vice President Hubert Humphrey to St. Louis, Missouri, on December 8, 1967. This demonstration was sponsored by a group of individuals who called themselves the Ad Hoc Committee to Insure Constitutional Rights.

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[redacted] according to the WU Directory, is a fourth term Liberal Arts student, who resides at [redacted] in [redacted] and whose permanent home is in [redacted]. The National Council of SDS held a conference at the Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana, December 27 - 31, 1967. Listed among individuals who were scheduled to attend this conference was one [redacted] of [redacted] [redacted], a student at WU.

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[redacted] - According to WU Directory, [redacted] lives at [redacted] in [redacted] and his permanent home is [redacted]. Source Seven advised on October 17, 1967, that an organization known as the Student Mobilization Committee, that was organizing a massive protest demonstration against the war in Vietnam to be held in Washington, D. C., later that month, in discussing the mobilization attempts being carried out

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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY IN
VIETNAM AND DOW CHEMICAL
COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

throughout various parts of the United States, indicated that the anti-war work in St. Louis was for the most part centered at WU and was led by SDS and that the local SDS [] was [] who was interested in the October 21, 1967, march on Washington.

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b7C

[] according to Source Three, is a graduate student at WU, whose home is in []. He has identified himself as the [] and is one of the individuals who, on December 5, 1967, turned in his draft card to the Office of the United States Attorney in St. Louis.

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b7C

[] resides at [] in []. His home is in []. He is a fifth term Liberal Arts student at WU, and according to information furnished by Source Three in January, 1968, he has been identified as the current [] now organized at WU.

b6
b7C

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY - The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY IN
VIETNAM AND DOW CHEMICAL
COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Sources used in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 2/16/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via airtel airmail _____
(Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]
FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-19842) (P)
VIDEM

b3
b7E

Re SL tel to Bureau, 2/14/68. U

Enclosed for the Bureau are 14 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) suitable for dissemination, setting forth facts concerning a demonstration at the Washington University protesting efforts by the Dow Chemical Company to interview applicants. U

Copies of the LHM have been disseminated locally to Secret Service, St. Louis Police Department, 113th MI Group 3, OSI, and NISRA. U

Sources used in the LHM are as follows:

Source 1 - [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who volunteered information and requested identity be protected. X

b6
b7C
b7D

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 14) (RM)
- 9 - St. Louis (1 - 100-19842)

[REDACTED]

(1 - 105-212 BARRY COMMONER)

[REDACTED]

(1 - 100-19785 SDS)

SJP:paw
(12)

Classified by 1259 ede
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

105-212-55
SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SL 100-19842

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source 2 - [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Source 3 - [redacted]

[redacted] source of information, by request. u

b6
b7C
b7D
b7D

Source 4 - [redacted] u

Source 5 - [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

(U) Source 6 - former [redacted] ~~SC~~

b7D

Source 7 - [redacted] u

b7D

This LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because it contains information furnished by confidential informants and sources of continuing value, whose identities if revealed could compromise their future effectiveness. u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Protest Prevents Dow From Recruiting Here

By PAT BYRNE
SL News Editor

Protesting students and faculty, a group of about 75, forced a recruitment agent of Dow Chemical Co. to call off his interviews and to leave campus Wednesday.

Later, the students marched to the office of Chancellor Thomas H. Eliot, and questioned him on the role of WU in the war effort.

The protesters began assembling around 8 a.m. in front of the Campus Placement Office in Umrath Hall, where Frank W. Monahan of Dow was scheduled to interview nine WU students.

The protest was organized by Students for a Democratic Society, who learned of Dow's coming on Monday. Members of the local news media, who turned out en masse for the event were notified by members of SDS.

Ewing Addresses Crowd

At 8:30 Monahan and Jim Ewing, director of Student Activities, came outside to address the crowd. Monahan had been asked by members of the group to discuss the Vietnam war and Dow's policy on the manufacture of napalm.

He stated, "If you want me to say something about the morality of the war or napalm, I'm afraid I'll have to disappoint you. I'm a part-time recruiter, not a Public Relations man."

At this point, Barry Commoner, professor of plant physiology in the botany department, questioned Monahan concerning his personal views of the war. Monahan replied that he thought the war was just, but that he knew only what he read in the papers.

Someone in the crowd handed Monahan a statement which allegedly had been signed by 300 persons. It read:

"Recognizing that Dow is only one of many offenders; the undersigned wish to express their revulsion at Dow for lending its industrial support to the reprehensible war being waged in Vietnam."

Among the "initiators" of the statement are: Commoner; Daniel Bolef, professor of physics; Robert Buckhout, assistant professor of psychology; Jerome Schiller, associate professor of philosophy; and Richard Hazelton, professor of English.

Students Fill Offices

When Ewing and Monahan turned to go inside, they were followed by most of the students, who completely filled the office reserved for the Dow interviews.

The men went upstairs to the office of Leo Eason, director of the Placement Service, where, for a short time, the interviews were planned on being held. The protesters followed them upstairs, completely blocking the hallway.

Shortly after 9 a.m., Monahan squeezed his way downstairs to the interview office, and attempted to interview Donald Straits, G BU, who was interested in a job in marketing.

The protesters began to sing "We Shall Overcome," in order to prevent the interview from being completed. After a few minutes, the interview was terminated.

As Straits was attempting to push his way through the crowd, Joel Allan, 4 AS, one of the demonstrators shouted, "Hey, Ewing, get this guy's name; he's kicking us."

Asked by *Student Life* whether he would have any qualms about working for a company that made napalm, Straits replied, "None whatsoever."

Monahan then returned to Eason's office upstairs, with Ewing, Eason and Jim Thompson, director of campus police.

Student leaders of the demonstration slid a note under the door reading:

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1-STUDENT LIFE

Date: 2-16-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 51110

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

105-712-56

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 26 1968	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

"Mr. Monahan, we have no desire to keep you in this room. However, because of your company's criminal activities, we cannot allow you to recruit on this campus. If you will leave, we will guarantee you safe conduct."

At 10:40 it was announced that no more interviews would be held. Monahan had talked to company officials in Midland, Mich., and it was decided that he leave, as staying would benefit neither the University nor Dow.

Ewing escorted Monahan downstairs to the parking lot, where a car was waiting with Thompson in it. Monahan got in quickly, and Thompson drove him to his office in Clayton. Most of the protesters paraded to the lot with him and cheered as he left.

'Recruiting Over For Today'

Before getting into the car, Monahan told *Student Life*, "The recruiting is over for today. We do not recruit off-campus. It is quite possible that we'll be back."

Asked his reaction to the morning's activities, Monahan said he thought that it "would embarrass the University."

The group then marched to the office of the Chancellor. His secretary told them to go in, and as many as possible squeezed into the office.

George Lipsitz, 4 AS, began immediately to state the demands of the group. These included barring military recruiters from campus; to the democratic process, especially in regard to companies involved in genocide; and taking ROTC off campus.

Eliot, who seemed fairly relaxed, said he thought the students might make a case against all recruiting.

"This has just started since World War II," he said. "Universities used to get along fine without recruitment on campus."

He stated that no one could speak politically for the University and

(Continued on Page 3)



Protesters gather in Chancellor Eliot's office after halting the Dow recruiter. Terry Linhardt Photo

Dow Protest....

(Continued from page one)
that it could not make moral decisions for the individual.

To this, Lipsitz replied, "The University certainly manages to act for us as individuals in matters like *loco parentis*."

In regard to ROTC at WU, the Chancellor said that the program will be up for review shortly when the new budget is prepared.

He congratulated the protesters for coming to see him at 11 a.m. rather than 1:30 a.m.

The meeting with the Chancellor lasted approximately 30 minutes.

Later in the day, Eason was asked why Dow was allowed to recruit at WU now, when the company was asked not to recruit here last fall.

He said that since the protests against Dow had subsided nationally, it was thought that allowing

Dow to come now would be safe.

"We expected a small demonstration and an attempt to discourage students from talking to the representative," he said, "but not the kind of thing that went on."

Eason noted that members of SDS had returned several times during the day to see if Monahan had returned.

The Chancellor issued a statement saying that it was only a small minority of students which "interfered and interrupted" the recruitment.

"No violence was involved, and access to the recruiting office was not forcibly barred," the statement read, "but there was a deliberate disruption of a regularly scheduled program on campus. This was a breach of discipline and good order. It was also unfair to the students interviewed."

"Accordingly, the matter has been promptly referred to the appropriate bodies established to hear disciplinary cases and impose penalties for infractions."

Ewing said that it was University policy not to stand in the way of demonstrators, as in preventing recruitment, but that they would be faced with disciplinary action later.

He said that he warned leaders of the group of this fact during the protest. The question of disciplinary action was referred to the Jurisdictional Committee, headed by John Whiteley, director of Student Services. The committee met on Wednesday afternoon to decide which judicial body has jurisdiction in the case.



Terry Linhardt Photo

Protesters line the halls of Umrath during the demonstration against the Dow recruiter.



Stu Smolkin Photo

Students and faculty march in front of the University Placement Service where a representative from Dow Chemical Company was scheduled to hold interviews last Wednesday.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner Tells Scientist's Role

By TED BORNSTEIN
SL Staff Writer

University scientists have a moral obligation "to help society solve the grave problems that have been created by the progress of science," according to Barry Commoner, professor of plant physiology and director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems.

Commoner thus differs from scientists who refuse to express opinions on political and moral issues in which their scientific knowledge is involved such as napalm developer, Louis F. Fieser, of Harvard University.

Commoner believes that scientists should engage themselves in the problems of society by presenting to the public, in understandable terms, the necessary scientific information concerning social and environmental issues.

The dangers of air and water pollution, insecticides, herbicides for military purposes and nuclear warfare should be presented to the citizenry, according to Commoner.

By freely educating the public to the hazards of environmental pollution, society can halt "the rapid deterioration . . . of the quality of our lives," Commoner said.

Scientist Has Responsibility

Commoner also believes that scientists have a responsibility to consider the possible long-term effects of their scientific and technological achievements before they are instituted.

He feels that scientists have often failed to fully explore the possible consequences of their discoveries before applying their theories.

Commoner cites nuclear bomb testing, which was originally believed to be harmless, as a tragic example of applying technology before there was adequate "scientific knowledge to understand the biological and medical consequences."

He is presently concerned with the long-term effects of farmland



Barry Commoner

fertilizers and insecticides, as well as the use of herbicides, defoliants, in Vietnam. He feels that there is not enough knowledge of their future effects to justify their use.

Commoner Opposes Biological Warfare

Similarly, Commoner is opposed to the use of biological warfare not only because he personally finds it "intrinsically immoral" but also on the scientific ground that it is "entirely possible that biological warfare could get out of hand and kill everyone."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8 STUDENT LIFE

Date: 2-16-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SLMO

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-57

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 26 1968	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

Scientists should also express their moral responsibility to society through political action.

"The scientist, like every human being, must determine what he thinks is morally right and then follow his conscience," he said.

Commoner, who is opposed to the war in Vietnam, has been active in alerting the public to the scientific consequences of nuclear war, which, he believes, could arise from our government's present policy.

Commoner also differs from scientists who fail to apply their knowledge to the social needs and goals of society in the name of scientific freedom. He says that "we (scientists) have the solemn duty to make (our) knowledge useful to society."

"We have no right to retreat behind the walls of our laboratories if our knowledge of the world can help improve the world as a place for human habitation."

Commoner added, however, that "if society expects the scholar to honor a duty toward the development of socially significant knowledge, society must equally honor his freedom to openly express a concern with social goals."

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

FIVE ATOMIC BOMBS were to be exploded on the windswept northwest shore of Alaska near a point called Cape Thompson.

The men who named such things in 1961 called it Project Chariot. It was not to be an act of war but a peaceful experiment to determine the economic feasibility of using nuclear power to blow holes in the earth 1500 feet deep and 2000 feet wide. Cheap ways to build harbors and canals were being sought by the dreamers who did not dream nightmares of radioactive fallout.

Project Chariot later was abandoned by the Atomic Energy Commission. Perhaps a move toward that decision began when the Committee on Environmental Information (CEI) at St. Louis brought the situation to the public in its magazine.

The committee, then known as the Committee for Nuclear Information, devoted an issue of "Nuclear Information" to the Alaska project. The group of scientists and laymen did not take a stand. But the facts about radiation were published beside the statements on the positive uses of nuclear excavation.

An Alaskan traveler wrote CEI that he had seen at least one Eskimo walking across the tundra with a copy of the magazine in his parka.

The scope of the committee's work has expanded today to include air pollution, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and chemical and biological warfare.

Perhaps its most famous work has been the Baby Tooth Survey. Children contribute their baby teeth to Washington University researchers who study the amount of radioactive strontium 90 absorbed by the bones of the body.

"Sometimes I think we invented the term strontium 90," said Mrs. George Gellhorn, one of the laymen in the original group of scientists and citizens.

THE COMMITTEE is 10 years old this year. It held a birthday celebration last Friday.

Now the group is beginning to concern itself with rat control and lead poisoning of children who eat peeling, weathered paint in the slums of cities and farmlands.

But the Committee's credo remains the same — that the average citizen has the right and the responsibility to decide if scientific advances that may help civilization or hinder its existence should be implemented.

"Today we're living in an age when the expert is a tyrant," said Dr. Malcolm Peterson, chairman of CEI's scientific division and of the department of gastroenterology in the Washington University School of Medicine. "He denies a choice to the man on the street by his expertise. The citizen should require that the citizen make this choice."

"This is what we're in business for. We translate the expert's information into data that the citizen can understand so that he can demand the choice."

"What we're saying," said Dr. Robert

St. Louis Environment Data Group 10 Years Old

Karsh, a physician and a clinical instructor at Washington University, is here are the facts. And we're saying remember — not everything new is wealth; much of it is illth."

The Committee for Environmental Information was conceived when the United States dropped atomic bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

Scientists began examining what their ethical and social response to their creations should be. Barry Commoner, chairman of the botany department at Washington University and director of the Center of the Biology of Natural Systems, said the atom explosions shook scientists out of their ivory tower of objectivity and put them on the street with the average person.

Commoner was appointed to a committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the primary scientific body in the United States, to help define the new moral and ethical role of the scientist.

THERE WAS confusion about the role of scientists in society. Before they had said: "Here is my creation. Use it as you will." But that could no longer be so because science had come of age and could kill or help depending on the use of its creations.

"His (the scientist's) responsibility is to get the facts before the public and the public must make the decision," Commoner said.

While Commoner and the other scientists were discussing their responsibility to the safety of future generations from radioactive dangers, the 1966 campaign for President began and Adlai Stevenson began talking about radioactive dangers, too.

Mrs. Gellhorn sat in her apartment while the typewriter of her secretary clattered in another room and remembered those days.

"Eighteen women working in Stevenson's campaign wrote a letter to the Agricultural Department asking them to test for strontium 90," she said in her cultured, crisp voice.

"I don't know what ever happened, if anything."

The gestation was almost over. Birth of the Committee for Nuclear Information came two years later in 1958. At first some greeted the committee's efforts with hostility.

A group of scientists and laymen were meeting in Mrs. Gellhorn's apartment at 4961 Laclede avenue discussing the dangers of strontium 90 — which had not been on the earth before the first nuclear explosions. A man from the East was there — a very successful man who believed in experts making decisions.

"He was perfectly shocked that we would dare to question, to seek information," recalled Mrs. Gellhorn.

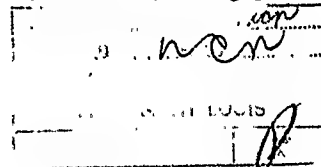
(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3-6 ST LOUIS
POST DISPATCH

Date: 4-7-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SLMO
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-58



On April 21 that year, 1958, Mrs. Gellhorn, Commoner, the Rev. Ralph Abernethy, Walter Bauer and John Fowler, two citizens and three scientists, created the committee.

"The decisions regarding the use of nuclear energy affect vitally the future of our country and of all mankind and . . . these decisions are not now based as they should be in a democracy on an informed public opinion," the founding charter read. In 1963, the same words were applied to all of the physical environment of man.

"It's your world, don't leave it to the experts" became the Committee's slogan. The Baby Tooth Survey began shortly after and similar tooth collections began later in Tokyo and Alaska.

The movement bloomed in controversy almost immediately.

There was a ready-made problem for the committee. Strontium 90 levels in milk in St. Louis were found by the U.S. Public Health Service in the late 1950s to be the highest of any city in the United States. Milk sales here dropped by about 20 per cent. The St. Louis Dairy Council appealed to the committee, whose scientists worked on the problem and then published their findings. That work quieted the fears and St. Louisans once more began to drink milk.

SIX MONTHS after the committee was formed a mimeographed edition of what is now a slick magazine, *Scientist and Citizen*, was released by the committee. This became the group's principal means of getting information to the public.

"We use other methods of course," said Mrs. Virginia Brodine, editor of *Scientist and Citizen*. "There are the news media and the Speakers Bureau."

CEI scientists testified before St. Louis aldermanic committees on the use of 2 per cent sulfur coal to reduce air pollution. An ordinance requiring the use of low sulfur coal was enacted.

The committee published an edition of *Scientist and Citizen* in 1967 that delved into the problems of chemical and biological warfare. It was hard to find a positive side.

When 6500 sheep were reported dead at Skull Valley, Utah, last month, CEI asked a scientist in Montana to make studies. Dugway Proving Grounds, the Army's chemical and biological warfare testing center, was 30 miles from where the sheep were dying. Nerve gas was released the day before the deaths began in the snow drifts of western Utah.

The committee's purpose is based on its belief in an informed electorate. Com-

moner said this idea of Jeffersonian democracy might be considered "corny" by some and conservative by the current definition of conservative.

"We might be credited with aiding the success of the 1963 air test ban treaty," said Commoner. "What we did was to educate people on what nuclear war is about. A housewife could write her congressman. She could spell strontium 90."

Peterson described the group, which has more than 500 members and many times that number subscribing to its magazine, as "a lobby for objective

facts." Mrs. Walter Baumgarten Jr., a citizen member who is on the CEI board, summed it up:

"You have to have confidence and trust an informed citizenry. They have to decide."

SCIENTISTS and citizens across the nation responded when a fire destroyed the offices of the Committee at 5144 Delmar Boulevard Jan. 6. Baby teeth collected for the survey were part of glaciers of ice formed from water spewing from firemen's hoses.

The group appealed for \$25,000 to re-

store the committee's operations. Contributions began to flow in from across the country. Enough money — about \$35,000 — was donated to purchase a house for new offices near Washington University.

College students, a symphony musician and a secretary helped the committee salvage the Baby Tooth collection. The organization is operating once again.

And there is plenty of work to do. Pesticides are killing fish and threatening the bald eagle with extinction. There is danger that the widespread use of herbicides to defoliate forests in Vietnam may disturb the ecology there. Laplanders in northern Finland have been ordered by their government not to eat reindeer meat because of high radioactive levels.

The streets of St. Louis often smell. Sewage fills the rivers. The noise level of modern machinery and civilization often reaches schizophrenic proportions. Nitrogen from the uncontrolled use of fertilizers to make the soil richer is upsetting the balance of nature.

"The people have to decide. They can't depend on experts who have their own thing going for them," commented a CEI member.

Protecting People



Barry Commoner



By a Post-Dispatch Photographer

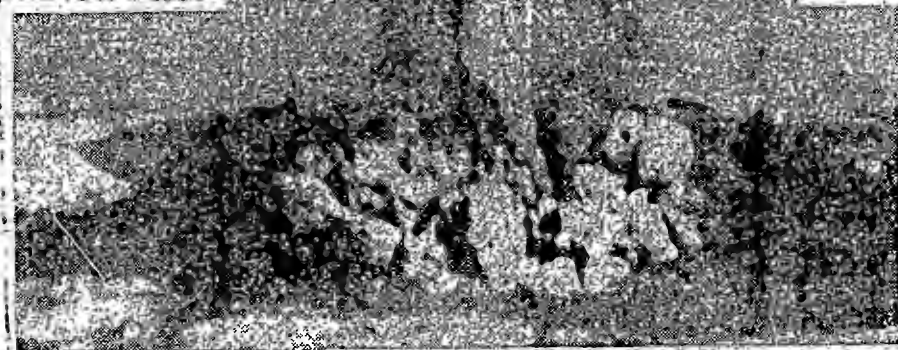
Mrs. George Gellhorn

By Jerome P. Curry
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-01-2018 BY ADG/JE6343Y30



Dr. Malcolm Peterson



FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner Warns on Entry Of Iodine 131 Into Air

By a Special Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch

STRATTON MOUNTAIN, Vt., Sept. 12 — Nuclear power plants appear to release iodine 131 into the atmosphere in much the same manner as nuclear explosions, Barry Commoner said today.

Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, spoke here at a conference on nuclear power and how it affects the environment.

He warned that if development of nuclear electric power proceeded without a full evaluation of its possible consequences, the future of the nation's entire power system would be jeopardized.

Commoner based his opinion on a study by University of Nevada scientists. They found the radioisotope, which does not occur in nature, in the thyroids of cattle even when there had been no nuclear explosions. Iodine 131 has a half-life of eight days and decays quickly.

"This must mean that new I-131 is entering the thyroid faster than the original atoms decay . . ." Commoner said. "There must be a constant intrusion of I-131 into the environment."

He noted that the Nevada scientists suggested that the principal known source of iodine 131 was exhaust gases from nuclear reactors.

Commoner noted that nuclear power plants in the western United States are said to operate within government standards

of radioactive emission control.

"It is nevertheless a fact that, as a whole, they appear to release enough I-131 into the environment steadily to contaminate the thyroids of cattle, and on that basis, people as well."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8-A St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri
The St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 9-12-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: BARRY COMMONER

Character: IS-R

or

Classification: 105-

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated St. Louis

105-212-59
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
SEP 13 1968
FBI — SAINT LOUIS

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner Says Technology Is Ruining Environment

Scientists, conservationists and the public must unite to see that modern technology does not destroy the earth's environment, Barry Commoner said yesterday.

Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University here, delivered the keynote address at the convention of the National Audubon Society at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel. The conference will end Tuesday.

"We must all work together," Commoner said. "If we fail, we shall abandon the place where we must live—the thin skin of air, water, soil and living things on the planet earth—to destruction."

The scientist outlined the dangers to life from pesticides, radioactivity, air and water pollution and praised the late Rachel Carson for her book "Silent Spring," which warned of what might happen if the use of pesticides became rampant.

Commoner said that her warnings about pesticides and their dangers already were being justified. He noted several reports at the recent Conference on the Ecological Aspects of International Development saying that insects had evolved strains immune to present pesticides and that the only method of control again is the predator-prey balance of nature concept. "At the same time, recent re-

ports also tell us that insecticides have accumulated in the bodies of falcons and other top carnivores," he said. "We now know that DDT and other stable insecticides have begun to appear in the human body in measurable amounts."

Modern technology has reached its contemporary stage at the expense of the environment and those who live in that environment, Commoner said.

He contended that modern technology had taken a self-destructive course and said that if human beings were to survive, they must learn soon how to make technology conform to the greater power of the natural world.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

28A St. Louis Post-
Dispatch
St. Louis, Mo.

Date: 4-27-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SLMO

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-60

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 29 1969	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-21536)

5-22-68

SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

STUDENT LIFE
IS - MISC.

Re Student Life, 12-5-68.

A issue of referenced newspaper designated for
1A portion of this file.

The following appears in the referenced issue:

An article entitled "Police Hearing to Begin Today"
regarding the alleged brutal treatment of ALBERT WALTON
by five campus police, 12-5-68.

A photograph of LARRY HOGAN addressing a crowd
of students during student occupation.

An article entitled "Blacks Continue Occupation",
which gives an account of ABC's occupation of a portion of
the Washington University, (WU), Campus.

An article entitled "Arts and Science Faculty
Withdraws Credit from ROTC Courses...", advising that IRVING
HOROWITZ, Professor of Sociology, introduced a motion

22-St. Louis

(2-100-21536)

[REDACTED]
(1-157-5869) (ABC)

(1-100-NEW DEAD) (IRVING HOROWITZ)

(1-100-212) (BARRY COMMONER)

(1-100-19785) (SDS)

[REDACTED]
(1-100-NEW DEAD) (FRED FAUST)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (1-157-5964) (BLACK LIBERATORS)

(1-157-5983) (MINT)

(1-100-19355) (SHCC)

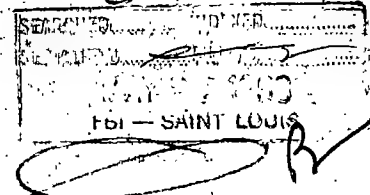
(1-100-21509) (OPPENHEIMER)

(1-100-NEW DEAD) (CRAIG DONOR)

[REDACTED]

MJB:kle (22)

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b7C



SL

100-21586

abolishing credit for military courses. BARRY COMMONER, Professor of Botany, was quoted as favoring abolishment of ROTC.

An article entitled, "Students Pass Moratorium On Demands", advising that TERRY KOCH called for an indefinite moratorium on demands. LARRY KOGAN made the statement that "For the first time we have transcended SDS...". KEN HOLDER was quoted as saying he "felt the black students were beginning to open up...".

An article entitled "Thursday Night; Whites Take Brookings", by FRED FAUST.

An article entitled "Association of Black Collegians Holds Press Conference Friday", advising that BOB JOHNSON presented a Black Position Paper.

The white supporters of ABC who demonstrated held a press conference and the four student leaders of the conference called themselves a Self-Appointed Communication Link. They were DICK PARIS, JOE HARRIS, LARRY KOGAN and NEIL SPECTOR.

An article entitled "Students, Faculty Consider Crisis" advises that faculty and students met at 1:00 p.m. on 12-6-68 and that among the faculty present were LEON GOTTFRIED, Associate Professor of English, DAN BOLEY, BARRY COMMONER, DAN KOHL, and NORMAN WHITTEN.

A photograph showing demonstrators RANDY NICHOLAS, BOB ELIOT (KEN HOLDER'S roommate).

A photograph showing DAVID GLANK.

An article entitled "Students Protest Protest, Enter to Defend Brookings", advising only incident involving two groups involved DICK PARIS who was walking around carrying a hack saw and told people to call Central Hardware and order stuff for baracades.

An article entitled "NU Makes National News, As Students Continue Sit-In" advising that there were filmed interviews with BOB JOHNSON, President of ABC, DICK PARIS, JEFF MARON and BOB ELIOT.

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A photograph showing demonstrator **LUIS RUMBAUT**.

A photograph showing **PAGAN SILKY**, head of the Church of All Worlds.

A photograph showing **CLAY CLAIBORNE** urging students to remain in Brookings.

Photograph showing **RICHARD WEISMAN**, **TERRY KOCH**, and **WILLIAM HELMHREICH** arguing over use of telephone in Chancellor **ELLIOTT**'s office.

MICHAEL KATZ was said to have repaired the phone.

SHERMAN TRICHMAN in a photograph of the demonstrators.

Article entitled "Black Liberators Offer to Join ABC in Demonstration", stating that General **LEON DENT** affiliated with the SNCC, offered to join ABC in demonstration according to **WILLIAM HELMHREICH**.

In the article "Thursday Night: Whites Take Brookings" advises four representatives were selected to present demands to Chancellor. They were **DICK PARIS**, **JOHN OPPENHEIMER**, **CRAIG DONOR** and **BEH ZARICOR**.

An article entitled "ABC Press Conference". It was said that **GEORGE ERAFT**, Assistant Professor of Political Science had helped get **HOLDER** from the St. Louis County Police. It stated that **BARRY COMMONER** was concerned about a black student who was man-handled--also that **MARK SHELTON**, Assistant Professor of History felt that **COMMONER** had not said enough, that "The issue goes beyond intent, with students demanding action."

February, 1969

TO ALL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND FACULTY:

We bring to your attention "A Call For University Sanctuary." It is a response to facts that have been evident for some time, but which may rapidly grow to be a severe emergency. At the beginning of last term 61% of all first- and second-year male graduate students were classified I-A, or in the process of being classified I-A. Of those, 40% had passed pre-induction physicals, and 2/3 had exhausted all selective service appeal procedures. It is possible, then, that 60% of Washington University's male graduate students are eligible for immediate induction into the armed forces.

Their alternatives are few and terrible: Vietnam, Canada, or prison. We hope you will join us in an open town meeting to discuss how they might best face such a choice, and how we will respond to their decision.

But we stand firmly with those who decide to remain at Washington University and resist these grim alternatives. The "Call for University Sanctuary" expresses unmistakably our support of these young men. It will be widely publicized, and we hope that other universities will take similar action. We invite you to add your signature.

Dan I. Bolef

Norman G. Martien

William R. Caspary

Bruce Miller

Michael Castro

Andy Myers

William H. Dickinson

Norman Pressman

Fred Faust, Jr.

Lynda Schaeffer

Kevin Funabashi

Egon Schwarz

Stephen Graham

Mark Selden

Richard Hazelton

Sherman Teichman

Kendrick Bert Holder

T. H. Von Laue

Terry Koch

Guido L. Weiss

Lawrence A. Kogan

Karen E. White

Jay L. Zelenka

A CALL FOR UNIVERSITY SANCTUARY

In this and the following months the Vietnam war will be brought to our university more forcibly than ever. Amid hopes and prospects and talk of peace, the war goes on, the killing goes on, a foreign population is brutalized, and our young men are dying. We, too, hope for peace, but we know that even at present levels of fighting more than 300,000 men will be called to war this year. And now, as new draft regulations are enforced, many of these young men will be taken from among the graduate students of our university.

This knowledge is not new to the young men studying here. They have come to their teachers and counselors at Washington University in increasing numbers and with increasing fear and anger. They have tried to study and live in the knowledge that they may be called at any time to give their lives in a desperately mistaken cause. Some have already been called, and some have refused. Some are in prison and some are in exile. We extend to them our support and our sorrow.

But more and more, young men drafted from American universities are refusing to go to war, rejecting exile, and resisting prison. They have chosen to remain. And more and more, their fellow students and their teachers have come to support them, to join them in the expression of outrage that a man should be made to surrender life and learning for oppression and death. These young men have come to the university to become masters of the arts and sciences, not to be used by the masters of war. It is in that spirit that the university community has become a place of sanctuary, perhaps the last such place in America.

Universities and churches have recently offered sanctuary to young men in the army. But every community has a responsibility to support and protect its own members.

We, the undersigned students and faculty of Washington University, declare that the young men who study here must be free to remain here. We believe that their best use is for the fulfillment of life, for what is creative, vital and true--not for killing in the service of unjust and immoral policies of government. For their lives, for our own, and for the life of our university, we will support their refusal to go to war.

- We will see that they have the best counsel and unequivocal support.
- We will offer them the sanctuary of our university community, to keep them here by any means short of physical violence.
- We will serve those in prison when we can no longer protect them. As students we will continue to aid and support them, as teachers we will continue to instruct them, for they are our friends and our fellows.

I wish to add my signature to the Call for University Sanctuary

NAME _____ Campus Address _____



I am willing to be named as a co-sponsor of a town hall meeting to discuss these issues.

RETURN TO: Mark Selden, Campus P.O. Box 1062.

OVER

F B I

Date: 6/12/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-112228)
FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-21410)
SUBJECT: STUDENT AGITATION
BUDED: 6/16/69.

Rebuairtel to Honolulu, 5/22/69.

As requested in referenced airtel, the following is a succinct summary, not for dissemination, of the activities of faculty members and teaching assistants in the St. Louis Division who have been active in the New Left Movement. All of the following individuals are presently employed by the schools indicated.

It is pointed out that high school instructors who have participated in New Left activities are not included.

[redacted] is a former SI subject in the New York Division and [redacted] is on the Reserve Index in the St. Louis Division. b6 b7C

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

- [redacted] b6 b7C
2 - Bureau (RM)
13 - St. Louis (1 - 100-21410)

(1 - 100-new dead) (JEROME STEPHEN GARGER)

(1 - 100-19608) (IRVING HOROWITZ)

(1 - 105-212) (BARRY COMMONER)

(1 - 100-new dead) (PAUL CHASSEY) (1

MJW:jmb
(15)

105-212-64

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INDEXED _____
FILED _____

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SL: 100-21410



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FOREST PARK COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JEROME STEPHEN GARGER

GARGER is described as an instructor at Forest Park Community College (FPCC), born 11/15/37 with Social Security #497 38 5745.

In February, 1967, GARGER was a signer of the "A Call to Resist Illegitimate Authority", a document calling for an end to the Vietnam War and support for those who are resisting induction into the Armed Forces or who are in any way resisting the "American War Effort."

In 1969, GARGER was listed as one of the eight "St. Louis Bail Fund Trustees". The St. Louis Bail Fund is self-identified as "A group of St. Louis citizens to provide bail money in emergencies for young men accused of Selective Service violations."

SL: 100-21410

GARGER has been serving as an advisor to the Association of Black Collegians (ABC) at FPCC and has been a leader in presenting student complaints to the FPCC Administration. ABC has made demands to the FPCC Administration which have lead to a confrontation with the school administration, however, no violence occurred.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



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SL: 100-21410

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BARRY COMMONER

Professor BARRY COMMONER was born in New York City on 5/28/17 and has been connected with WU since November, 1947. He is a professor in Plant Physiology.

In the summer of 1949, BARRY COMMONER's name appeared on the official mailing list of the Civil Rights Congress, which organization has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SL: 100-21410

COMMONER served on a committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and he reportedly was constantly critical of the United States Government and appeared to be pro-communist in his thinking.

COMMONER is the former Vice President of the Greater St. Louis Citizens Committee for Nuclear Information.

On 2/14/68, COMMONER participated in a student demonstration at WU, which was lead by SDS and which protested Dow Chemical Company's recruiting of individuals on the WU Campus.

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SL: 100-21410

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AT ST. LOUIS

PAUL CHASSEY

CHASSEY is a first year instructor at the University of Missouri at St. Louis (UMSL). CHASSEY previously had taught at WU.

During the fall 1968-69 school year, CHASSEY reportedly lead students to a meeting in the Chancellors Office at UMSL to make certain demands regarding the selection of a new chancellor. CHASSEY reportedly organized and lead students in the spring, 1968-69 semester to a confrontation with the Chancellor during which certain demands regarding better student facilities were made. No violence resulted in either of the above confrontations.

While at WU, CHASSEY was reportedly a member of SDS.

On 10/14/69, CHASSEY attended an SDS meeting and lectured on the topic "The Psychology of Picketing".

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC ST. LOUIS (105-212)

DATE: 7-23-69

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: BARRY COMMONER
IS - C

Enclosed received at [REDACTED]
box which is a pseudonym under which St. Louis
Division subscribes to several New Left type
periodicals.

The book list contains a listing for
a book by Commoner.

105-212-65

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FBI — SAINT LOUIS	



HAMMOND BOOK SERVICES

BOX 108

UPHAM, NORTH DAKOTA 58789

PHONE 768-4436 4796

July 18, 1969

b7E

Greetings!

Got the catalogs off in yesterday's mail. Have been adding a few new books to my list during the summer....a copy is enclosed.

Peace,

Merrill H.

Merrill Hammond

Hammond Book Services
New Stock (July 15, 1969)

- Anonymous Comrades. 1969. THE BEST BOOK. 76 pp. 75¢.
Blaustein, A.T. & R.R. Week. 1968. MAN AGAINST POVERTY: WORLD WAR III. \$2.45.
Bonhoeffer, Dietrich. 1937(1968). COST OF DISCIPLESHIP. \$1.45.
Burchett, Wilfred G. 1968. AGAIN KOREA. \$1.95.
Castaneda, Carlos. 1968. THE TEACHINGS OF DON JUAN: A Yaqui Way of Knowledge. 95¢.
(A young man's remarkable account of his experiences with hallucinatory drugs of the Southwest.)
Chambers, Bradford (Ed.). 1968(1969). Chronicles of Black Protest. 255 pp. 95¢.
Clark, Kenneth B. 1965. DARK GHETTO: DILEMMAS OF SOCIAL POWER. \$1.75.
Commoner, Barry. 1963(1969). SCIENCE AND SURVIVAL. \$1.35. (Dangerous flaws in the structure of science threaten our existence...what might be done to avert the ultimate blunder.)
Dacey, Norman F. 1965. HOW TO AVOID PROBATE. Paper, \$4.95. 360 pp. with forms and detailed instructions...how to avoid the high costs usually charged.
Douglass, Frederick. 1968. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave, Written by Himself. 126 pp. 50¢.
Draper, Theodore. 1967. Israel & World Politics. 278 pp. \$2.25.
Ehrlich, P.R. 1968. POPULATION BOMB. 95¢. Highly recommended reading.
Ellis, Albert. ART AND SCIENCE OF LOVE. \$1.25.
Fall, Bernard B. HELL IN A VERY SMALL PLACE: THE SIEGE OF HUEN HSEN PHU. \$2.95.
Fromm, Erich. 1956. THE ART OF LOVING. 75¢.
Fromm, Erich. 1966(1969). YOU SHALL BE AS GODS. 191 pp. 95¢.
Griffin, John Howard. 1960. BLACK LIKE ME. 60¢.
Hasek, J. 1930(1963). THE GOOD SOLDIER SCHWEIK. 75¢. ("In all of the literature of war there is no more deadly weapon than Schweik's blank gaze as he listens to a vital order, then marches resolutely away in the wrong direction." The masterpiece of resistance.)
Hersh, Seymour M. 1968(1969). CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL WARFARE: AMERICA'S HIDDEN ARSENAL. 307 pp. \$1.45.
Houghton, Neal D. (Ed.). 1968. STRUGGLE AGAINST HISTORY: UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY IN AN AGE OF REVOLUTION. 375 pp. \$2.95.
Lifton, Robert J. 1967(1969). DEATH IN LIFE: SURVIVORS OF HIROSHIMA. \$2.95. (A significant and chilling account.)
Lundberg's THE RICH AND THE SUPER-RICH now in paperback. \$1.95.
Moravia, Alberto. 1968. THE RED BOOK AND THE GREAT WALL. \$1.95.
Myrdal, Jan. 1963. REPORT FROM A CHINESE VILLAGE. 397 pp. 95¢.
Nowlis, Helen H. 1969. DRUGS ON THE COLLEGE CAMPUS. 144 pp. 95¢.
Oglesby, Carl & Richard Shanil. 1967. CONTAINMENT AND CHANGE: TWO DISSENTING VIEWS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. \$1.45. (The undeveloped nations see revolution as the only sure entry to their proper place in the world.)
Salisbury, Harrison E. 1967. SOVIET UNION: THE FIFTY YEARS. \$1.25.
Seale, Patrick & Maureen McConville. 1968. RED FLAG/BLACK FLAG: FRENCH REVOLUTION. 95¢.
Stekel, W. INTERPRETATION OF DREAMS. \$1.45.
Stillman, Edmund & William Pfaff. 1966. POWER AND IMPOTENCE, THE FAILURE OF AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY. \$1.95.
Thoreau, Henry David. 1958(1965). WALDEN, OR LIFE IN THE WOODS and ON THE DUTY OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE. 271 pp. 50¢.
Vermes, G. 1962(1968). THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS IN ENGLISH. \$1.25.
Watts, Alan W. 1961(1969). PSYCHOTHERAPY EAST AND WEST. 95¢.
Yglesias, Jose. 1968. IN THE FIST OF THE REVOLUTION: LIFE IN A CUBAN COUNTRY TOWN. \$1.95.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

S Faculty Withdraws Credit From ROTC Courses; Administration Urged To Terminate ROTC Program

By PAT BYRNE
News editor

Withdrawal of academic credit from Army and Air Force ROTC courses was approved by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences Friday night. A motion urging the administration to the early termination of the ROTC contract was also passed.

In other action, the faculty decisions of the faculty, voted to endorse the principle of to create a Black Studies program, and passed

unanimously a motion supporting the spirit of the demands of the protesting black students.

The marathon meeting stretched over two Friday afternoon and night, the latter lasting until 11 p.m. When the original meeting place, Crow 201, proved too small, the site was changed to Graham Chapel, which was filled for both sessions. It was decided early to suspend the rules and allow students to speak and to present motions.

As the first action of the evening session, Irving Horowitz, professor of sociology, introduced the motion abolishing credit for military courses, "contingent on student opinion." This last phrase was amended by Richard Rudner, professor of philosophy, to state:

"Since the Faculty regards the non-academic function of the ROTC establishment as falling within the province of the wider academic community and thus being appropriately a matter for decision by the wider community, it would look with approval on a referendum on the question of retention of non-academic ROTC establishment on the question of retention of non-academic ROTC establishment."

This amended proposal was approved by a wide
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Faculty on ROTC ...

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margin.

Discussion centered on whether or not this proposal was imposing "moralistic imperialism" on those who wanted to take ROTC courses; whether it was an unrealistic attempt to purify the university; and whether persons supported the motion because they disapproved of an immoral war in Vietnam.

Barry Commoner, professor of botany seemed to sum up much of the sentiment of the winning side by the statement: "The issue here is relevancy to our academic lives. War, Col. Rude, is irrelevant." (Col. Donald Rude is head of the WU Air Force ROTC program.) Commoner also argued that ROTC is the only course where students are asked to learn something related to their own life and death.

As a result of the faculty's action, no credit will be given to upper level Military Science and Air Science courses after the present juniors have completed the program. Thus the phase-out can not be completed until 1971. Presently, three credits are given to each upper level ROTC course, and no credit given to introductory courses.

The following motion by Ira Hirsch, professor of psychology, was passed by a large majority: "Be it moved that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences endorses in principle the concept of participation in decision-making processes, equal participation in those

Creation of a Black Studies program was proposed by Judson Shaplin, professor of education, and approved by the faculty. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Merle Kling, will appoint a student-faculty committee to implement such a program.

Another motion, introduced by John Guarneschelli, assistant professor of history, was also passed. It recommended that "procedures be instituted for the screening of applicants to the campus police force to insure that men employed be free of racist sentiments prior to employment."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Association of Black Collegians Holds Press Conference Friday

By MARTY FISCHER
SL Associate News Editor

ABC scheduled a press conference for 8 a.m. Friday at the campus security office. Rob Johnson, G BU, began the conference at 8:40 a.m. by issuing a Black Position Paper which had been presented to the administration that morning.

Johnson demanded a prompt, meaningful reply from the administration. A prerequisite for negotiations on the ABC demands was the removal of three campus police officers and suspension of two others. Any further

action by the black students would depend on the University's response. "Our restraint is taxed", Johnson said.

The white demonstration, as a gesture of support, was appreciated by ABC, but Johnson would not comment on the white demands about ROTC and other topics because they did not directly relate to the problems of black students.

The group occupying the second floor of North Brookings held a press conference at 8:40 a.m. in the Board of Trustees' meeting room. The four student leaders of the conference called themselves a "self-appointed communications link." They were Dick Paris, 3 AS, Joel Harris, G AS, Larry Kogan, G AS, and Neil Spector.

Paris described their sit-in as having "no leaders" and "no plans." He emphasized the spontaneity of their movement which represented a cross-section of WU students rather than just an SDS faction.

Chancellor Eliot, it was noted, could use his office at any time without interference from the demonstrators. Paris said that they would not block the functioning of the administration but that they

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2 STUDENT LIFE

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Editor:
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Submitting Office: SLMO

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ABC Press Conference...

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would stay in Brookings until their demands were met.

The student leaders issued two documents summarizing events that had occurred until that time and describing their demands.

Chancellor Eliot issued a statement to the press at 9:40 a.m. Friday.

At 10 a.m. Paris called for a student meeting to react to an ABC request that everyone leave Brookings Hall. Johnson came upstairs to detail the ABC decision. "All factions, people, groups who are here in support of the actions of the black students, we ask that you leave," said Johnson. This was no threat of violence but their request was something "essential" to them as black people.

Johnson, who had been accompanied by four other black students, appreciated their support, but did not want to separate the issues. He left promptly without answering any questions.

In the discussion which prevailed most students did not want to leave. Many comments were made revealing an attitude of "we won't let those black students tell us what to do."

Bob Eliot, black former student and roommate of Holder's said that some of the comments revealed some deep-seated prejudices. He felt that the predominantly white group should leave. "You're loitering, that's all," he said.

At about 11 a.m. 60 of the white group met in Brookings 222-conference room to formulate a set of demands for the Arts & Science Faculty Council meeting scheduled for 4 p.m. The basic purpose in their demand was to establish a new governing body for the University in

which students would have 50 per cent participation.

The meeting was briefly interrupted when it was announced that Ken Holder's charge had been released and that George Kraft, assistant professor of political science, was on his way to get him.

The meeting While the students debated their demands an informal faculty-student meeting had begun in Holmes Lounge at 1 p.m. Approximately 30 faculty and 75 to 80 students discussed the issue of student participation in decision-making processes of the University.

Barry Commoner, professor of botany, was concerned about the "black student who was man-handled. What about the University's attitude and sensitivity towards black students?" he asked. He said the black issue should be decided first, with at least a "statement of intent".

Mark Selden, assistant professor of history, felt that Commoner had not said enough; "The issue goes beyond intent, with students demanding action."

Commoner then proposed that the police involved be taken off regular duties and be reassigned to desk or inside jobs until the hearing. The proposal was unanimously accepted by the unofficial meeting. The chief advantage of the proposal as stated was to avoid violation of due process of law.

Meanwhile, in North Brookings, the white demonstrators planning group divided into two sub-committees. The group to draft a proposal for a bi-cameral University governing body remained in the conference room. The

(continued on page eight)

ABC Press Conference...

(continued from page seven)

unicameral group attempted to use the Chancellor's inner office but the students or administrators who were there would not let them in. Their sub-committee went downstairs to the hallway outside the personnel office.

During these meetings the administration demanded that students occupying the Chancellor's inner office leave. If complied with, the demand would result in a request by the administration to drop the charges against Holder. The students left the office immediately. They had apparently been there for only 20 minutes.

The Unicameral Proposal follows. Goals:

1. To establish a true community situation.
2. To insure continuing dialogue between faculty and students at ALL stages of discussion.
3. To minimize the sense of confrontation between groups by carrying on dispute within the community rather than between warring groups.

Proposals

1. We propose the institution of a UNICAMERAL governing body.
2. This body will have 50% representation by both faculty and students.
3. This body will deal with issues concerning both students and faculty.
4. There will be a ceiling of 50 placed on the size of said unicameral

body. 5. The manner of election of said representatives shall be decided separately by the faculty and students each one setting up their own methods of choosing their representatives.

The Bicameral Proposal provided for a newly expanded Student Union Assembly serving as a House of Representatives and the Faculty Council serving as Senate. Between them would be a joint committee to resolve their differences. Each body would be able to veto each other's motions. If the joint committee fails to resolve the deadlock resulting from a veto, the issue would be submitted to the University Community Council, which would have the final authority to act on the matter.

In addition, the Bicameral Proposal provided for the two houses to delegate certain autonomous powers to each other. Provision was also made for joint committees on ROTC and Curriculum.

The two proposals were submitted to a mass student meeting in the Brookings sanctuary.

The student group ratified the committee proposal for 50 per cent represent by voice vote and voted to submit both the bi-cameral and uni-cameral proposals.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Students, Faculty Consider Crisis

A group of faculty and students met at 1 p.m. Friday in Holmes Lounge following the all night sit-ins, in an attempt to formulate proposals to be presented at a meeting of the entire Arts and Sciences faculty scheduled for 4 p.m. that same day.

Leon Gottfried, associate professor of English and president of the Faculty Council suggested that the rules be suspended at the A&S meeting so that the agenda already scheduled could be amended. Rules dictate that proposals must be placed on the agenda of a Faculty meeting one week prior to the meeting.

Gottfried proposed the following items be included on the agenda:

1) the nature and extent of increased student participation in curriculum and grade policies and 2) the subject of credit for ROTC (Reserved Officer Training Corps).

Having witnessed the student demonstration in Brookings until 4 a.m. Friday, Gottfried described the demonstration as "informal, open-minded and flexible," crediting it with bringing useful discussion between faculty and students. When asked if the white students had contributed to the breakdown of negotiations with the black students, Gottfried said that the demands of those students

and what the Administration was willing to do were so incompatible that negotiations had already broken down and that the white students had not influenced this.

Dan Bolef, professor of physics, then proposed that the faculty approve a resolution with respect to the demand of the blacks students, calling for the suspension of the three campus policemen until a fair hearing was held. He also recommended that a meeting of the faculty and students be held as soon as possible on the ROTC issue to decide what a "reasonable policy" should be.

A resolution to devote the faculty meeting to a discussion of sharing power with students was also urged by Bolef hoping that students would feel this gesture and action assures them that they have had some effect on policy, and will discontinue the demonstration.

Barry Commoner, professor of biology, called for a statement of intent of feeling on the part of the

faculty telling the black students that we sympathize with them.

"The faculty should stand on its own feet and say what it thinks about black students and point the University in a meaningful direction," Commoner said. He then proposed that the faculty approve a resolution that the policemen involved in Thursday incident with Elbert Walten, Jr. be reassigned to desk jobs until the hearing.

Dan Kohl, assistant professor of biology, added that the resolution should stress that the hearing be held as soon as possible.

The motion was placed on the floor by Norman Whitten, assistant professor of anthropology and a vote was taken among the audience which consisted of students and faculty members. All those who voted voiced their approval for the motion; no one voted in opposition although many refrained from voting at all.

The meeting closed about 3 p.m. as Whitten was to deliver the results to the black students who now occupied the Accounting Services office in the basement of Brookings.

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Student-Faculty Meeting...

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Whitten spoke to Rob Johnson, GBU, spokesman of the protesting black students and president of ABC. He explained to Johnson the procedure of placing student submitted resolutions on the floor.

Whitten stressed the A&S faculty's concern with the black students' demands.

Whitten showed Johnson the proposal drawn up at Holmes Lounge to be presented at the Faculty meeting, informing him that he would be willing to place it on the floor, or defer his place to Johnson if he wished to present the motion. Johnson explained that he was not sending any representatives to the Faculty meeting that afternoon.

Johnson thanked Whitten for his concern, and hoped the faculty would continue their support but declined to accept the motion, saying that the blacks had indicated their demands in the position paper issued at their press conference that morning.

Whitten asked Johnson for advice to help bring the faculty closer to the black students.

"What kind of motion shall I make?" Whitten asked.

Johnson again referred to his Black position paper which demanded the prompt dismissal of three campus police officers who allegedly assaulted Elbert Walten, Jr. GBU Thursday morning.

Whitten explained that he could not bring such a

proposal before the faculty, because Chancellor Thomas H. Eliot would argue that the faculty does not have the power to fire personnel.

"I'm concerned with bringing the faculty to you," Whitten again stressed.

Johnson, however, retreated to the Accounting Services where the black students were occupying offices, presenting Whitten with additional copies of the Black position paper.

When the motion to reassign campus policemen to desk jobs until the hearing was brought before the faculty at the 4 p.m. meeting, Chancellor Eliot explained that the three policemen had been sent home until the hearing.

Jim Thompson, director of campus police, told *Student Life* that it was his understanding that three campus policemen had been sent home with pay to prepare their defense.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

Washington U. Merges Botany, Biology Units

The departments of botany and biology at Washington University have been merged into one Department of Biology in a move opposed by Barry Commoner, former chairman of the botany department.

Ira J. Hirsch, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, said today that Johns W. Hopkins, III, chairman of biology, would head the new department.

The action follows a trend in most private universities to consider the sciences of zoology and botany as one discipline. St. Louis University, for example, has combined the sciences in one biology division for several years. The reason is current theories which state that all biochemical life processes are similar.

Commoner, who has an international reputation on the relationships between technology and the environment, does not believe that these theories are correct in every case.

"I am not at all convinced that present biological theory has wiped out the difference between animals and plants," Commoner said.

Admitting that he is in a minority of scientists today concerned with the life sciences, Commoner told the Post-Dispatch, "There is nothing that can substitute for the study of the living plant in the laboratory."

Hirsch noted that biology was generally defined as the study



Barry Commoner



Johns W. Hopkins, III

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3A ST. LOUIS POST
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Date: 9-22-69
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SEP 26 1969
ST. LOUIS

out scared," Peterson said of the more than 4000 civilian employees at AVSCOM. "They are considered second class citizens," Peterson said that promotions at AVSCOM had been made on a "buddy" basis, despite Civil Service regulations that advancements be based on merit, and that employees had been unfairly treated in the area of grievance procedures, leaves of absence and hours of work.

b6
b7C

Commoner, Industry Man Clash On Nitrate Fertilizer Effect

Globe-Democrat-
Copley News Service
LOS ANGELES — One of the nation's leading environmental crusaders, Dr. Barry Commoner of St. Louis, clashed here Tuesday with a representative of the fertilizer industry over the heavy use of nitrogen fertilizers on California farms.

Commoner said it has caused "the general pollution of the state's huge underground water reserves with nitrate."

He also said it has disrupted the natural cycles of the San Francisco bay-delta waters, causing pollution.

He said over-fertilization of central valley farmlands is leading to serious hazards to human health.

COMMONER IS director of the center for the biology of natural systems at Washington University in St. Louis.

He spoke on the second day of a two-day governor's conference on California's changing environment. About 1,000 persons are attending the conference in the Ambassador Hotel.

After Commoner spoke, Sidney Bierly, general manager, California Fertilizer Association, arose in the audience and asked for time to make an answer.

Bierly agreed that California uses more nitrate fertilizer than any other state in the union; but he said this is not the main cause of the nitrate buildup in the water.

HE BLAMED ORGANIC nitrogen in the soil, human and animal wastes and decaying plant growth.

He said there has not been any reported case of "blue baby" caused by nitrate in California.

Commoner said "acute infant methemoglobinemia" caused by nitrates in the water has been identified as the cause for 14 deaths in the United States since 1947.

The St. Louis scientist gave a sweeping indictment of the effects of modern technology on California environment.

"In a crisis of survival, business as usual is suicide," he told the applauding audience.



DR. BARRY COMMONER

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7A ST. LOUIS GLOBE-
DEMOCRAT

Date:

11/19/69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SLMO

☐ Being Investigated

105-218-70

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

OCT 12 1969

SLMO

(eng)

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Commoner Cites
Pollution Dangers**

Special to the Post-Dispatch
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24--
Barry Commoner called today
for an international program to
find a way to reconcile modern
technology and the environ-
ment.

Commoner, director of the
Center for the Biology of Nat-
ural Systems at Washington
University in St. Louis, spoke
at a national conference on the
environment sponsored by the
United Nations Educational Sci-
entific and Cultural Organiza-
tion. He noted the dangers of
air pollution, water pollution
and unlimited use of insecti-
cides.

"Man must develop a restora-
tive technology to reverse pres-
ent trends and renew the plan-
et's natural life systems," said
Commoner.

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

8A ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

11/24/69

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SLMO

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-71

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 26 1969	
ST. LOUIS	

12/2/69

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b7c

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

WU Scientists Awarded Grant

The John A. Hartford Foundation, Inc. has awarded \$224,599 to WU for use by scientists in developing new types of medical diagnosis based on a physical phenomenon called electron spin resonance. The grant will cover three more years of work on the project which the Foundation has supported since 1966.

Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems will direct the research group which includes Jessie L. Ternberg, biochemist and associate professor of surgery.

For several years, Commoner and his coworkers have been studying a highly reactive class of organic molecules called free radicals, which are thought to be key mediators in cell metabolism and in a number of pathological conditions. These molecules have special magnetic properties which enable them to be detected by a device called an electron spin resonance (ESR) spectrometer. In 1954 using a specially constructed ESR spectrometer designed at WU, Commoner's group was the first to detect free radical molecules in living tissue.

The ability to study these free radicals could be important in understanding the biology of radiation effects. For example, Kenny and Commoner report that there are important differences in the types of free radicals found in tissues relatively resistant to radiation, such as liver, and those relatively sensitive, such as testis. This finding suggests that free radical studies may be useful in predicting a tumor's response to radiation. Consequently, further research will be done using tumor tissue.

Future work will be facilitated by a spectrometer which the WU group has built to study up to 50 grams of tissue. The present ESR spectrometer is capable of detecting free radical signals only in minute tissue samples (.1 gram).

Work is also underway on the development of a new type of ESR spectrometer which will make it possible to detect free radicals in whole organs of animals or human beings in the operating room. A probe device for this spectrometer has already been constructed.

Since past studies have indicated that there are important changes in electron spin resonance in pathological conditions, the probe spectrometer might enable the surgeon to locate diseased

areas. A non-destructive device, this spectrometer could also be useful for determining the biological condition of organs before transplantation. No biopsy-excising a small bit of tissue for analysis—would be necessary.

Electronic engineers Steven Fuller and Gustav Lindauer are working with Commoner on the design and construction of this instrument.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 STUDENT LIFE

Date: 10/10/69
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SLMO

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-72

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 4 1969	
[Signature]	

b6
b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-21487)

DATE: 1-7-70

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
IS - MISC

On 12-17-69, a copy of a 12 page leaflet containing 125 names was anonymously furnished the SL Office,

The leaflet is self-described as having been published by the American Friends Service Committee, St. Louis Area office, 447 DeBauviere, on 10/69. Its purpose is listed as providing "a list of people in the St. Louis area who agreed to speak to the community about the war in Vietnam... Nearly all the people on the panel oppose continuation of the war. If you want war supporters, you'll have to turn elsewhere." This was signed JOSEPH EIGHER, who accredited himself with compiling the leaflet. The leaflet suggests that the individuals named could be used as speakers during Moratorium activities for the duration of the Vietnam War.

Included in the leaflet were a group of individuals who represented the WU Faculty of Arts and Sciences Speakers Bureau, which is self-described as "We believe that we have a special contribution to make to the effort to bring an end to American involvement in the Vietnam War". Listed to be contacted for additional information regarding the WU Faculty of Arts and Sciences Speakers Bureau was JOSEPH EIGNER.

The following named individuals with descriptions appear on the leaflet:

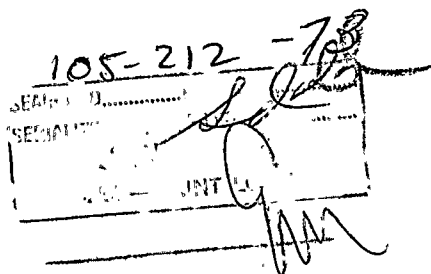
BARRY COMMONER, Prof. Plant Physiol. & Dir. Center Biol. Nat. Sys.

NICHOLAS J. DEMARATH, Prof. Sociol. Consult. Govt. India. Ford Found.

57 - St. Louis

MJW:klb
(57)

1-105-212



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-21487)

DATE: 1-7-70

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
IS - MISC

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Included in the leaflet were a group of individuals who represented the Committee on Environmental Information Speakers Bureau, which was self-described in the leaflet as "A strictly non-political organization and takes no stand on the war. It is devoted to increasing the level of public understanding of environmental problems throughout the acquisition and dissemination of accurate information" Following named individuals were listed with descriptions:

BARRY COMMONER, Ph.D. Prof. Plant Physiology & Dir. Center for Biol.

WALTER BAUER, M.D., Assoc. Prof. Pathology, WU Med School

ADOLPH I. COHEN, M.D. Assoc. Prof. Anatomy, WU Med School

GUSTAVE L. DAVIS, M.D., Asst. Pathologist, Jewish Hosp. & Instr. Path.

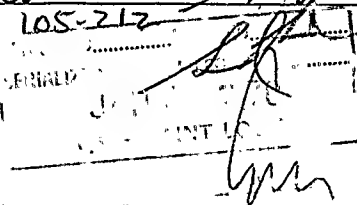
EDWARD EDGERLEY, JR., Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. Environ. & Sanitary Engineer, WU.

TAGHI FARVAR, Res. Asst. Center for Biology of Natural Systems, WU

57 - St. Louis

MJW:kls (57)

1-105-212 (Commoner)



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



Barry Commoner discusses 'Ecology and the Environment' at one of the Moratorium workshops.

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

5 STUDENT LIFE

Date:

10/17/69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SLMO

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-75
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....

DEC 31 1969

FBI - SAINT LOUIS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS

DATE: 1/5/70

FROM : *EJC* ASAC E. J. KRUPINSKY

SUBJECT: *SSS*
DR. BARRY COMMONER
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

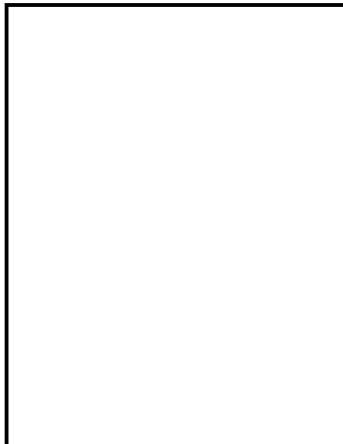
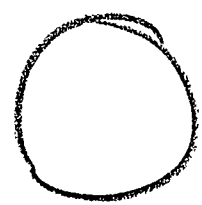
On 1/5/70, [redacted] telephonically contacted this office. identifying herself as the [redacted]

[redacted] She stated she is likewise active in many civic affairs and it has come to her attention that Dr. BARRY COMMONER, who is on a leave of absence from Washington University, is attempting to obtain some position within the HEW. She stated that she objected to any attempts of his to get this job and desired to know if we had a "file" on him. I explained to [redacted] the confidential nature of Bureau files and suggested that she might want to communicate directly with HEW since there is no jurisdiction as pertains to the FBI.

[redacted] stated that she might do this, and in addition she might also write the President who allegedly is a friend of a friend of hers.

EJK:nln
(1) *file*

Info



105-212-76

SEARCHED <i>met</i>	INDEXED <i>met</i>
SERIALIZED <i>met</i>	FILED <i>met</i>
JAN 5 1970	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

SM

COMMONER, BARRY

FEB

1368

100-19842-487

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-01-2015 BY ADG/J86J43T30

no desc. data.

COMMONER, BARRY (DR.)

JUN 68

100-14472-140

-142

Washington U. Professor

COMMONER, BARRY

100-19842-457

Sponsor The Vigil Committee
Washington University

COMMONER, BARRY

FEB

1953

100-19842-498

Professor of Plant Physiology in the Botany
Department of Washington University

COMMONER, BARRY (MRS.)

100-19842-202

MAY 6 6

In Mothers March for Peace

COMMONER, BARRY

100-17150-239

WU student

MAR 6 9

COMMONER, BARRY (DR.) 2-58 100-11726-1539

Expressed Interest in Sobell Case.

COMMONER, Prof. Dr. BARRY 6/58 100-17375-3,5

Executive Board, Greater St. Louis Citizens
Committee for Nuclear Information

No desc. data 3-65 100-17375-54

Scientific Advisory
Board, "Scientist & Citizen 4-65 100-17375-57

President of the Comm. for
Nuclear Information 11-65 100-17375-60

Prof. Plant Physiology
Wash. U. 7-66 100-17801-120

COMMONER, BARRY

100-19842-202

In Mothers March for Peace MAY 1966

JAN 68

no desc. data.

COMMONER, BARRY

FEB '51

105-212*

100-0-10,103

Believed residing St. Louis, Mo., 100-7318-950
also instructor at Washington University.

8-59 100-0-15081
8-58 100-11726-1682
8-59 100-17375-25

COMMONER, BARRY

3-60

100-17389-60

No descriptive data.

COMMONER, B. (PROFESSOR) 10-58 100-11726-1702

Name on list to be contacted by St. Louis Sobell
Committee in clemency campaign for MORRIS SOBELL.

COMMONER, BARRIE AUG 66

b3
b7E

Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
Representative at the National meeting of the
Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign
Policy

COMMONER, BARRY (DR.)

66-2427-140

DEC 67

no desc. data.

COMMONER, BARRY

AUG 6 8

b3
b7E

Contains characterization of the above individual
who is connected with the Inter-University
Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy

COMMONER, BARRY

AUG 6 8

b3
b7E

Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
"National Sponsor" for the "National Teach-In"

COMMONER, BARRY DR.

SEP 6 4

Associated with Department of Botany
Washington University

b3
b7E

COMMONER, BARRY

100-21536-1A7

Chairman of Botany dept. and director of
Center for Biology of Natural System at WU

105-212-77

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 18 1970	
FBI — SAINT LOUIS	
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 07-01-2015 BY ADG/J86J43T30

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indicate page, name of
(newspaper, city and state.)

TIME Magazine
New York, N. Y.

Cover

Date: 2-2-70
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

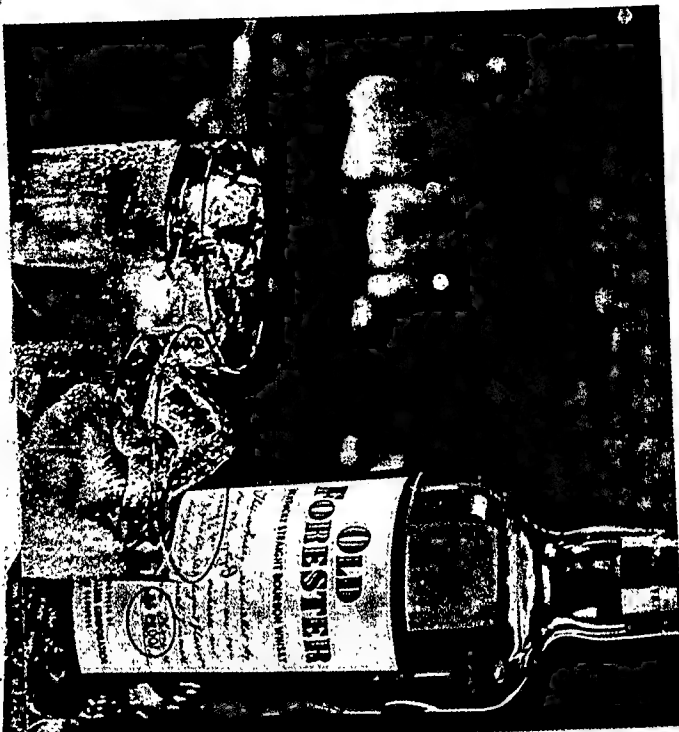
105-212-79

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 24 1970	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

my

It's an Old Forester kind of day.

A great afternoon behind you.
And ahead: a warming fire and the good
flavor of a great Kentucky Bourbon.



At 86 or 100 proof
"There is nothing better in the market."
Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation
At Louisville in Kentucky © 1969.

[illegible]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



ECOLOGIST BARRY COMMONER

The Emerging Science of Survival

The Cover: Acrylic painting by
Mark Klarwein.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner Addresses Environmental Meeting

Barry Commoner will address an organizational meeting for WU's edition of the nation-wide environmental teach-in, Thursday at 8:30 p.m. in Graham Chapel.

The meeting was called to discuss ideas and plan definite programs for the teach-in, tentatively scheduled here for the week of April 19, according to Honey Niehaus, one of a small group of WU students responsible for the initial planning of the program here.

"The teach-in will offer a chance for the University to serve as a center for community education," Miss Niehaus said. "It will provide an opportunity for scientists, businessmen, and concerned persons to get together

with local politicians and do more than put environment on their bandwagon."

Sixteen hundred dollars has been requested from SU and, according to Ben Senturia, with the proper support, it should not be too difficult to raise the necessary additional funds.

"One of the major problems in the past has been that the teach-ins were directed inward, at the already enlightened, rather than outward at the community," he stated. "The teach-in is an attempt to inform and directly involve the community."

"Added to the obviously educational purpose, is that of action and solutions," he continued. "We will try to get people not only to define problems, but also to define solutions and ways of getting at solutions."

Senturia also noted that Commoner's presence will make WU the natural center for teach-in activities in St. Louis. Commoner's much publicized environmental activities were the subject of the Feb. 2 cover story of *Time* magazine. Labelling him the "Paul Revere of ecology," the article states that Commoner "has

(continued on page 9)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 STUDENT LIFE

Date: 2/3/70
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SLMO
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-80

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MAR 12 1970	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

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(Continued from page 1)

probably done more than any other U.S. scientist to speak out and awaken a sense of urgency about the declining quality of life."

Commoner is speaking at Harvard on April 22, which has been designated as national environmental teach-in day by the national coordinating committee, however he is expected to speak here earlier in the week.

The idea for a national teach-in originated from the office of Gaylord Nelson, U.S. Senator from Wisconsin. "Environmental Teach-in, Inc.," has been set up in Washington, D.C. to help organize and coordinate the nation-wide activities. The campuses will, however, pretty much "do their own thing."

Following are excerpts from an open letter addressed to "College students of America," from the Washington office, which outline the purposes behind the teach-in, and explain what it hopes to accomplish:

"The aim of the National Teach-in is to encourage students across the country to take the initiative in organizing April 22 environmental teach-ins on their campuses; and associated efforts in their communities.

"Successful teach-ins on all campuses on the same day will have a dramatic impact on the environmental conscience of the nation. They will be immensely effective as an educational effort in arousing public opinion concerning necessary steps to protect our environment and establish *quality* on a par with *quantity* as a goal of American life.

"Students in America and the world, who are deeply concerned with the hard choices which their generation faces, are uniquely well-suited to take initiatives in exploring with all citizens the problems created by man's growing impact upon his environment.

"...Hundreds of teach-ins on (April 22) would bring together for the first time on a national scale the many young people who are already concerned about the environment, and would involve and educate many more as well.

"In addition to bringing this widespread involvement, the teach-ins on that day would present information, draw the issue, stimulate plans for action, and demonstrate the strength of concern for a livable world."

"We are convinced that, if young people put their energy, imagination, and idealism to work on this issue, they will help write a bright new chapter in the struggle for a livable world."

Commoner Addresses Teach-In Meeting

By SHELDON NEYMARK

Barry Commoner, professor of plant physiology, emphasized the importance of informing the entire community of dangers to our environment in a speech delivered

Thursday at an organizational meeting for the Environmental Teach-In. "Our job is to acquire the knowledge and give it away to the people," he said.

Commoner said that knowledge is very important in the fight to stop pollution. "You have to know why the quality of life (why you can't breathe the air and why you can't drink the water) is the way it is," he said.

When the public is made aware of the facts, it will do what needs to be done to correct the problems. "Most of the people will make a good decision," he said.

Regarding the government's attempt to deal with environmental problems, Commoner said, "We don't know what the government's policy is." But, he added, "I think the country's not doing very well."

"If there's been a conspiracy in this country, it's been a conspiracy to keep the facts away from the

people," he said.

Commoner said that the problem has advanced too far to be solved by simple legislation. The problems cannot be solved "without a major change in policy." They will continue to get worse if the government continues to spend most of its resources on war, he said.

The job of the government is to defend our way of life, Commoner continued, and if it keeps pouring money into the military, "it will destroy the society of the United States."

Not only is the military incapable of defending our lives, he went on to say, but it is more of a harm than a help. He cited biological warfare, a weapon the military could use to start an epidemic in an enemy country which could spread to this country.

"It cannot be used without using it against ourselves...modern warfare

(Continued on page 7)

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 STUDENT LIFE

Date:

2/16/70

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: SZM

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-81

MAR 2 1970
FBI - SAINT LOUIS

(CS)

Teach-In Meeting. . .

(Continued from page 1)

is ecologically unsound, it will kill us all," he said.

Commoner said that ecological problems are not only the concern of students or radicals, but that right wingers are just as concerned.

The Teach-In he said, "Is a chance for us to bring knowledge to bear on political power."

"Let's turn the country back to the people and see what happens," Commoner said.

Sheldon Novick, editor of *Environment Magazine*, also spoke at the meeting. Like Commoner, he felt that the government's policy is inadequate. "If people like Richard Nixon are taking leadership at a time like this, then it is very likely that the wrong thing will be done," Novick said.

Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

TIME Magazine
New York, N.Y.

page 58

2-2-70

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

arctic ecosystem is full of life (including Eskimos) but is so vulnerable to pollution that the North Slope threatens to become a classic example of man's mindless destruction. The intense cold impedes nature's ability to heal itself; tire marks made in the tundra 25 years ago are still plainly visible. What most worries ecologists, in fact, is man's blindness to his own utter dependency on all ecosystems, such as oceans, coastal estuaries, forests and grasslands. Those ecosystems constitute the biosphere, a vast web of interacting organisms and processes that form the rhythmic cycles and food chains in which ecosystems support one another.

The biosphere (see chart, page 59) is an extraordinarily thin global envelope that sustains the only known life in the universe. At least 400 million years ago, some primeval accident allowed plant life to enrich the atmosphere to a life-supporting mixture of 20% oxygen, plus nitrogen, argon, carbon dioxide and water vapor. With uncanny precision, the mixture was then maintained by plants, animals and bacteria, which used and returned the gases at equal rates. The result is a closed system, a balanced cycle in which nothing is wasted and everything counts. For example, about 70% of the earth's oxygen is produced by ocean phytoplankton—passively floating plants and animals. This entire living system modified temperatures, curbed floods and nurtured man about

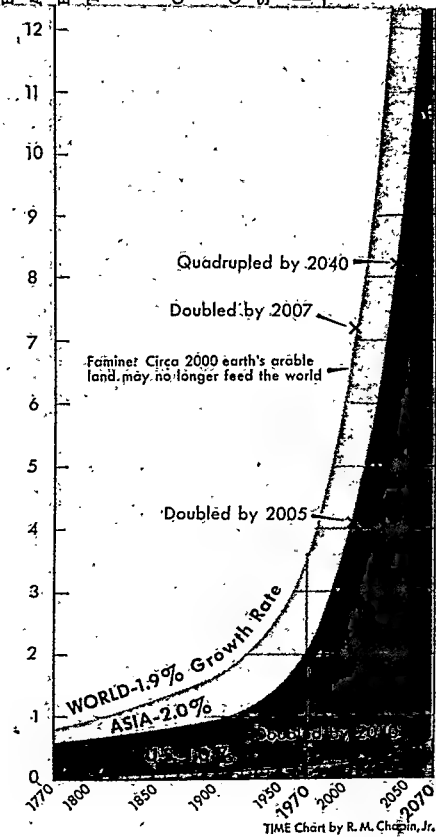
community. Even the rarest, oddest species can thus be vital to life. Variety is nature's grand tactic of survival.

The Domino Theory Applied

Man has violated these laws—and endangered nature as well as himself. When a primitive community ran out of food, it had to move on or perish. It could harm only its own immediate environment. But a modern community can destroy its land and still import food, thus possibly destroying ever more distant land without knowing or caring. Technological man is so aware of his strength that he is unaware of his weakness—the fact that his pressure upon nature may provoke revenge.

By adding just one alien component to a delicate balance, man sometimes triggers a series of dangerous changes. Nature immediately tries to restore the balance—and often overreacts. When farmers wipe out one pest with powerful chemicals, they may soon find their crops afflicted with six pests that are resistant to the chemicals. Worse, the impact of a pesticide like DDT can be vastly magnified in food chains. Thus DDT kills insect-eating birds that normally control the pests that now destroy the farmers' crops. The "domino theory" is clearly applicable to the environment.

In South Africa, for example, a campaign was waged against hippopotamuses. Deemed useless beasts that merely



105-212-78

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

FEB 24 1970
FBI SAINT LOUIS

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Paul Revere of Ecology

BARRY COMMONER is a professor with a class of millions—most of them real students, all of them deeply concerned about man's war against nature. At 52, the impatient microbiologist from Washington University in St. Louis has become the uncommon spokesman for the common man. He personifies the New Scientist—concerned, authoritative and worldly, an iconoclast who refuses to remain sheltered in the ivory laboratory. Air Pollution Expert Lewis Green calls Commoner a "Paul Revere waking the country to environmental dangers." Commoner's students agree.

In the past year, he has given 32 major speeches, written 14 articles, and traveled to numerous U.S. campuses, where he is revered as a voice of reason in a lunatic world. In print and in person, Commoner's message is the same: the price of pollution could be the death of man. Though he is sometimes aggressive and even abrasive, he is endowed with a rare combination of political savvy, scientific soundness and the ability to excite people with his ideas.

Commoner defines his philosophy succinctly: "The scientist has been put into the laboratory by the elaborate labor of society and has the responsibility to do something of value. Isolation is a method of solving a problem, not a way of life." What brought him out of the laboratory in 1953 was strontium-90, a product of atmospheric nuclear-bomb tests then considered harmless. Commoner's restless intellectual curiosity was aroused; he studied all available research on radioactive fallout. What he found frightened him—and he set out to share his concern with others.

In the process, he became a persuasive speaker. He has a formidable memory for facts and a talent for dramatizing them with human case histories. Commoner's efforts to make laymen think about science have irked some of his colleagues who think that a scientist's place is in the laboratory or at the ear of an important Government official. By contrast, he believes that scientific issues should be presented directly to the public, thus encouraging the people to join in shaping social policies.

Commoner is very much a commoner himself. His Russian immigrant parents settled in Brooklyn, where Commoner was born. His father was a tailor until he went blind. As a boy, Commoner roamed the streets and belonged to a block gang. It was the kind of rough-and-tumble existence evocatively portrayed in Henry Roth's novel *Call It Sleep*, one of Commoner's favorite books.

Despite his steel-and-concrete envi-

ronment, Commoner was fascinated by nature and became an avid biology student at James Madison High School, where he was put into a corrective-speech class to overcome his shyness. On weekends he prowled Brooklyn's Prospect Park for interesting "goop" to study under the microscope. He put himself through Columbia University with a variety of odd jobs, including researching medieval coinage for an economics teacher. He graduated in 1937 with honors in zoology and a faith in the liberal causes of the time, such as the Scottsboro boys and the Spanish Loyalists. Bright and ambitious, he went to Harvard, closeted himself in a laboratory for three years, and left with a Ph.D. in biology.

After service in the Navy during



BARRY COMMONER

World War II, Commoner chose to teach at Washington University, where he eventually chaired the botany department. His early research was an investigation of the relationship between viruses and genetics that earned him an award from the A.A.A.S. in 1953. Switching from biochemistry to biophysics, he then studied the effect of "free radicals" (molecules with unpaired electrons) on cell metabolism. A research team led by Commoner was the first to discover that abnormal free radicals may be the earliest evidence of cancer in laboratory rats. In 1961, he startled the scientific community by disputing the Watson-Crick theory of DNA and its primary role in heredity. One of his greatest strengths as an ecologist is his holistic approach to science—a belief that wholes rather than parts are the determining factors of living organisms.

In the mid-'50s, Commoner began trumpeting the consequences of ra-

dioactive fallout. He helped establish the Committee for Nuclear Information, now the Committee on Environmental Information, and conducted a nationwide survey proving that strontium 90 had lodged in U.S. babies' teeth. The 1963 nuclear test-ban treaty was a distinct victory for Commoner and the committee, which had been vilified by McCarthy-era hecklers. Commoner sensed correctly that fallout was only one aspect of something bigger—the impact of technology on the entire environment. Soon he was delving into the "death" of Lake Erie. That led him in ever-widening circles to the problems of sewage, fertilizers, detergents, chemical pesticides, auto pollution and atomic power plants. In the process, his avocation became his vocation.

In 1966, Commoner saw a need to unite physical and social scientists into one cooperative whole focused on the total environment. As a result, he founded Washington University's Center for the Biology of Natural Systems, the first of its kind in the U.S. Commoner is especially pleased with a study of the ecology of ghetto rats that has helped St. Louis health officials eliminate the rodents more effectively. "We could just as well do a study of the fence lizard," Commoner explains, "but that wouldn't be as relevant to human problems."

This insistence on relevance carries over to the classroom. A superb teacher, Commoner is likely to start his popular course in basic biology by asking students from Cleveland: "How is the swimming in Lake Erie?" As the class listens spellbound, he spends the next six weeks deriving most of the principles of biology from that one example. If he cannot save Erie, he has unquestionably turned a notoriously dull subject into one of the liveliest courses around—at least at Washington University.

Unless he is off making another speech, Commoner leaves the office by 6 p.m. and walks a mile and a half to his Mediterranean-style house, where he has a vodka on the rocks with his wife Gloria, a pretty New Yorker who majored in psychology at Oberlin. Gloria once gave him a bicycle to get home faster, but he prefers to walk because "it's a great time to use your head." It also keeps his 5-ft. 11-in. frame trim. Now that his two grown children have left home, he and his wife actually go to movies and the theater. But not much. Commoner dislikes schedules; his workdays seem like a chaos of unorganized activity—at least to outsiders. His view is different: "I've sort of created my own life-style and the main thing is that everything is interrelated. It's like nature and ecosystems—intrinsic complexity."

3/12/70

PLAINTEXT--

TELETYPE

DEFERRED

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC, DETROIT

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) SPONSORED ACTIVITY,
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (UM), ANN ARBOR, MICH., WEEK OF MARCH
NINE, SEVENTY, SM-SDS; STAG (DEFILE ONE HUNDRED NEW).

TEACH-IN ON ECOLOGY, UM, ANN ARBOR, MICH., WEEK OF MARCH
NINE, SEVENTY, IS-VIDEM; INLET [REDACTED]

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RE DETROIT TEL MARCH ELEVEN LAST.

TEACH-IN ON ENVIRONMENT (ENACT) HELD UM, ANN ARBOR, ON NIGHT
OF MARCH ELEVEN-TWELVE, AND DREW AUDIENCE OF OVER TWELVE THOUSAND.
SPEAKERS INCLUDED UM PRESIDENT ROBBEN FLEMMING, ENTERTAINER ARTHUR
GODFREY, MICHIGAN GOVERNOR WILLIAM MILLIKEN AND U.S. SENATOR
GAYLORD NELSON. ALSO SPEAKING WAS SDS SPOKESMAN, BOB PARSONS,

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1 - 100-30957

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105-212-82

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for 105-212
Barry Commner*

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PAGE TWO

MOST VIGOROUS SPEAKER DESCRIBED AS PROFESSOR BARRY COMMONER, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS, WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS PARTICIPANT IN ORIGINAL NATIONAL TEACH-IN ON VIETNAM HELD AT UM IN NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE. COMMONER SAID THE ULTIMATE ASSOCIATION OF ECOLOGY AND WAR DICTATES THAT ECOLOGY SOLUTIONS REQUIRE AN END TO WAR AND THE WAR MACHINE.

SDC-UM, INSTANT DATE, ANNOUNCED IN ADDITION TO RALLY, MARCH AND SIT-IN AT UM, THERE WAS ALSO SCHEDULED INSTANT DATE A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST AMERICAN RICHFIELD OIL, ACCUSED OF POLLUTION IN ALASKA, AND WHOSE RECRUITERS ARE ON UM CAMPUS MARCH TWELVE AND THIRTEEN, SEVENTY.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, ANN ARBOR, ADVISED. G-TWO, ONI, OSI, USA, AND USSS, DETROIT, ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE

AGENT OBSERVATION, INTELLIGENCE UNIT, [REDACTED], AND

[REDACTED] ARE SOURCES.

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DE 100-NEW

[REDACTED]

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PAGE THREE

FOR INFO BUREAU, BACKGROUND ON TEACH-IN AND SCHEDULED SPEAKERS
THIS EVENT SET FORTH IN DETROIT TEL TO BUREAU MARCH ELEVEN UNDER
INITIAL CAPTION ABOVE. TEACH-IN INVOLVES SOMETHING OVER ONE
HUNDRED SEPARATE EVENTS SCHEDULED FOR UM, ANN ARBOR, INSTANT
WEEK. PROGRAMS SCHEDULED INDICATE NUMEROUS PROMINENT LEFT WING
ACADEMICIANS TO PARTICIPATE, INCLUDING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

AM COPY MAILED ST. LOUIS.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner Honored

Professor Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at WU, will receive an honorary doctor of science degree on Sunday, Oct. 12 from Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

A faculty member at WU since 1947, Commoner is known for his researches of basic cellular processes and as a spokesman on environmental pollution.

In 1967 he was elected to the Board of Directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1968 was appointed to membership of the Committee on Environmental Alteration. He is a founder of the St. Louis Committee For Environmental Information, serving as president in 1965-66. His book, *Science and Survival*, published in 1966, deals with the threats to human survival that result from modern technological changes, and the resultant responsibilities of scientists and citizens.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 STUDENT LIFE

Date:

10/7/69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

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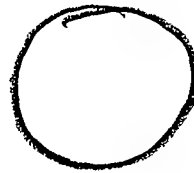
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Submitting Office: SLMO

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105-212-86

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-01-2015 BY ADG/J86J43T30

THE NEW YORK HILTON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1970

MORNING SESSION
10 a.m.

concurrent panel discussions concerning:

COMMON INTERESTS AND OBSTACLES TO COOPERATION
THE PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
AID FOR THE DEVELOPING NATIONS
THE PROMISE AND DANGERS OF TECHNOLOGY

LUNCHEON
12:30 p.m.

SPEAKER: UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON

AFTERNOON SESSION
2:30 p.m.

concurrent panel discussions concerning:

THE SURVIVAL OF CITIES
AN END TO THE ARMS RACE
THE CONTROL OF VIOLENCE AND ACHIEVEMENT OF JUSTICE
THE EXPANSION OF EAST-WEST TRADE

Tickets will be distributed to all reservation holders at the door.

speakers

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

Willis C. Armstrong

Michael Blumenthal

Zbigniew Brzezinski

Barry Commoner

Roger O. Egeberg, M.D.

Adrian S. Fisher

John Kenneth Galbraith

Richard N. Gardner

Edward Hamilton

Denis Hayes

Edward J. Logue

Franklin A. Long

Robert V. Roosa

Atheistan Spilhaus

Cyrus R. Vance

Jerome B. Wiesner

SOVIET PARTICIPATION

A delegation of leading Soviet scholars and scientists is being assembled and jointly sponsored by the Institute on the USA of the Soviet Academy of Sciences (Dr. Georgy A. Arbatov, Director); the Institute of Soviet-American Relations of the USSR (Academician N. Blochin, President); and the Institute on World Economy and International Relations of the Soviet Academy of Sciences (Dr. Nikolai N. Inozemtsev, Director).

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Co-Chairmen: George W. Ball and Najeeb E. Halaby, Co-Chairmen
Second National Convocation on the Challenge of Building Peace
1865 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023

April 29, 1970—New York Hilton Hotel, Avenue of the Americas at 53rd St.

- ☐ I wish to attend the Convocation luncheon at 12:30 p.m. and enclose payment for _____ tickets at \$10 each
_____ table(s) of ten at \$100 each

(These reduced luncheon prices are offered to you as a member of an organization co-sponsoring the Convocation.)

- ☐ A list of my luncheon guests is attached.
- ☐ I (and my guests) will attend the panel discussions.
There will be four concurrent panel discussions in the morning and four in the afternoon. Please make sure to indicate your preference below. There will be no admission without tickets. Panel assignments will be made in order of receipt.

Morning Session: 10 a.m.

Afternoon Session: 2:30 p.m.

No. of Tickets

No. of Tickets

_____ Common Interests

_____ Cities

_____ Environment

_____ Arms Control

_____ Developing Nations

_____ Control of Violence

_____ Technology

_____ East-West Trade

- ☐ I cannot attend the luncheon but wish to attend the panel discussions
Enclosed is my \$5 registration fee.
- ☐ I cannot attend but am enclosing a tax-deductible check for \$75 (Other \$_____) to enable five (Other _____) students to attend as my guests at \$15 each.
- ☐ I wish to be listed as a Convocation Sponsor. Enclosed is my tax-deductible Sponsor's check for \$250.

Name _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

All checks should be made payable to The Fund for Peace.

If when you receive this invitation the mail is not functioning normally you may respond by phoning: Area Code 212 - 541-9444 or 581-8484.

The Fund for Peace

1865 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023 Telephone: 212-765-7550

The Fund for Peace, Inc., an educational, tax-exempt corporation, was established in 1967 to assemble a national constituency for peace including leaders of business, education, and the professions; to increase dramatically the amount and effectiveness of private support for research and public education on the problems of new priorities at home and international order abroad; and to draw together the best individuals and organizations working on these problems and help them communicate effectively with the public.

**A Dialogue between Leading Citizens
of the Soviet Union and the United States**

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DATE 07-01-2015 BY ADG/J86J43T30

*The Fund for Peace
announces the
Second National Convocation
on*

The Challenge of Building Peace

Co-chairmen: Najeeb E. Halaby and George W. Ball

THE NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1970

SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-21905) P

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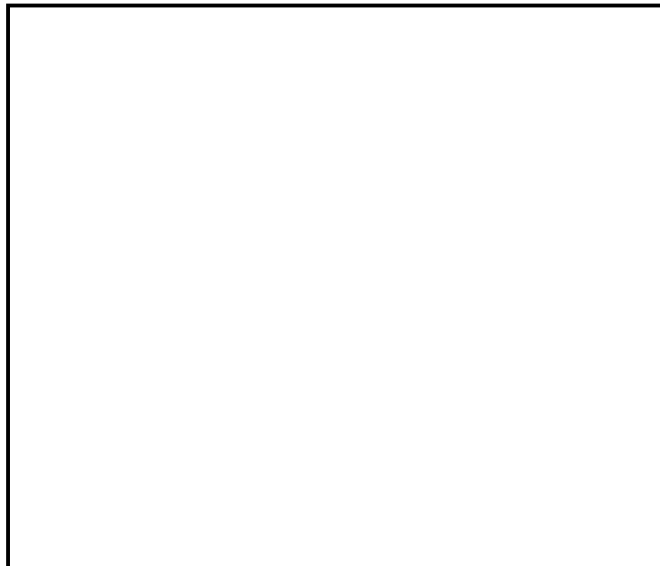
ENVIRONMENTAL DAY
4/22/70
IS - MISC.

On 4/13/70, 113th MI Group III, provided the attached report regarding captioned matter. The following should be indexed:

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Coalition for the Environment
319 N. 4th St.
SLMO

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2 - 100-21905

1 - 105-212

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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

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(MISCELLANEOUS) On 8 April 1970, the St. Louis Police Department (SLPD), St. Louis, Missouri, furnished this office a copy of an SLPD memo, dated 3 April 1970, concerning activities scheduled by St. Louis area environmental ecology groups for the period 19 - 25 April 1970 (EXHIBIT). Headquarters for St. Louis area environmental ecology groups is the COALITION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, 319 North Fourth Street, St. Louis. The following is a list of environmental action activities:

Picketing	<u>19 - 25 April</u>	Ecology groups may picket various industrial companies which they believe are polluting the earth. There is a possibility of civil disobedience at the pickets.
Phone-in	<u>22 April</u>	Members of CE will flood the switch boards of alleged polluter-type companies.
Bury-in	<u>22 April</u>	Washington University students will bury a combustion engine to dramatize the pollution by automobiles.

According to the SLPD memo, the following persons are active in the St. Louis CE:

Prof. Barry Commoner: CE

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FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Barry Commoner is director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at WU. He is a biologist and cautionary environmentalist who has long been a leader in the movement to inform the public of the ecological facts of life. Dr. Commoner was a founder of the St. Louis Committee for Nuclear Information, now known as the Committee for Environmental Information, which publishes "Environment" magazine.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

9 STUDENT LIFE

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

4/24/70

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Submitting Office: SLMO

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105-212-88

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SAC, ST. LOUIS (98-673)

5/7/70

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UNSUB:
FIRE AND DAMAGE AT
AIR FORCE ROTC BUILDING
AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
5/5/70
SABOTAGE

On 4/5/70, SA [REDACTED] observed the following
at a rally at the quadrangle on the Washington University campus,
St. Louis, Mo., from 12:00 noon to 1:45 p.m.:

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ROBERT ZEFFERT served as moderator and called for a
student strike for the rest of the spring semester. ZEFFERT
stated that a four-day strike would not be decisive.
Approximately 25 individuals spoke at the rally, including
the following:

An individual who identified himself as GARLAND
ALLEN who stated he had just returned from Cuba where he had
helped cut sugarcane. ALLEN stated that he spoke to North
Vietnamese in Cuba and that they made a distraction by the
United States Government and the people of the United States.
ALLEN stated that using this as a basis that the students at
Washington University should take the Vietnam War issue to
the people in the community and to make university issues
community issues.

MICHAEL A. LEDDEN identified himself as an instructor
in History at Washington University and stated that he had been
in the streets in France in 1968 during student strikes there,
and that he supported a four day strike rather than a strike
for the rest of the school year. During his talk, LEDDEN
made the statement, "We must bring down this government and
by any means necessary".

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(1 - 105-212 (COMMONER)

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1 - 100-new dead (JAMES HALLIES)
1 - 100-new dead (JOEL ACTENBURG)

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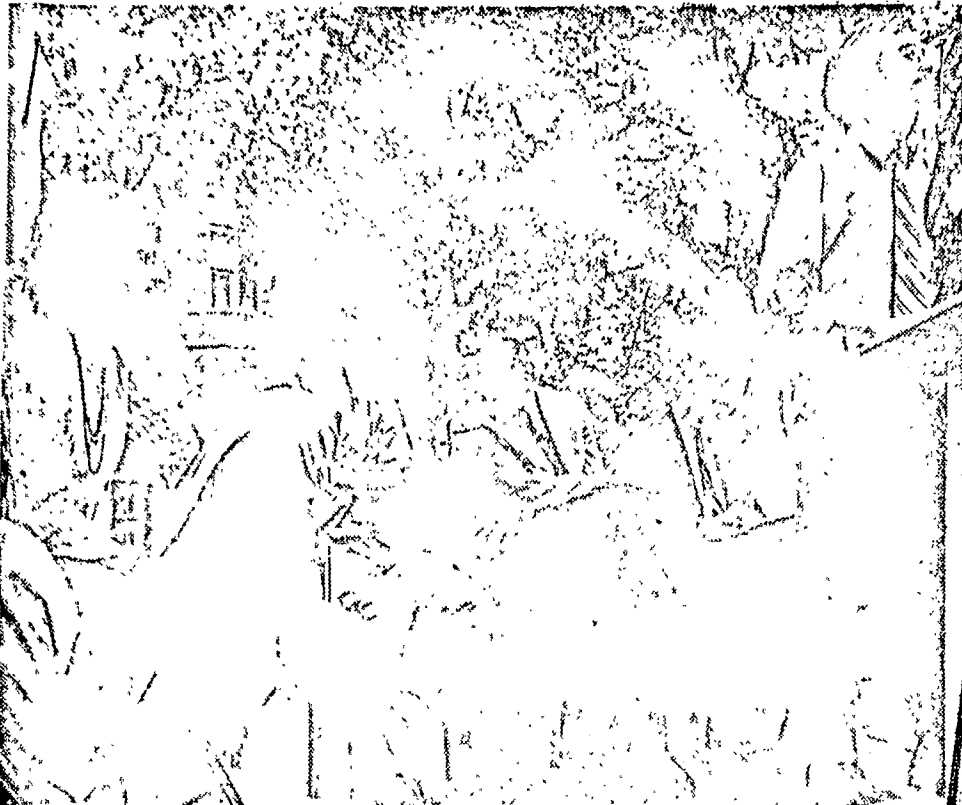
DARRY COMMONER made a plea for the students to work through their congressmen to end the Vietnam War and suggested that a petition to recall the congressmen back to Washington University to observe what is happening here should be circulated. COMMONER said that we should tell President NIXON that "We won't put up with an illegal war". STANLEY SPECTOR was another speaker who supported student strike.

JAMES MALLICS was observed in the crowd of approximately 1 000 individuals.

[redacted] and MALLICS were observed in a separate short meeting with approximately ten other individuals. [redacted] MALLICS, and all of the others were extremely unkempt in their appearance.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



ANTIWAR SPEAKERS AT LINDENWOOD COLLEGE RALLY

At a rally Monday at Lindenwood College, on the platform, from left, are Lee Weiner, one of the Chicago seven; Mark Liebowitz, spokesman for the Washington University Liberation Front; Barry Commoner, Washington U. ecologist, and Robert Hermanson, chairman of Business Executives Move for Vietnam Peace and National Priorities. Speaking is Mike Donovan who introduced the guests.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

ST LOUIS

GLOBE

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P. 11A.

Date: 5-12-70

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Curry

Lindenwood rally tame but speakers interesting

By GENEVIEVE BURGIN

Lee Welner, defendant in the Chicago Seven trial, and Mark Liebowitz, a student strike leader from Washington University, were here as student activist elements among a series of peace spokesmen on the Lindenwood campus yesterday.

Speaking at an evening rally, the culmination of a day-long program of criticism of national priorities, the two advocates of revolution found their Lindenwood audience interested but tame. Listeners applauded at times, when non-violence was praised and again at such provocation as "the burning of banks and ROTC buildings is the best anti-pollution measure there is."

A cluster of students from Washington University in the audience acted as cheerleaders for the latter, initiating applause for calls to arms against "fascist America."

About 250 attended the rally. One girl, a member of the sponsoring Ad Hoc Strike Committee, wore a see-through blouse which had pockets making an extra thickness of material at strategic locations.

A student of Lindenwood II, wearing a Fidel Castro cap, circulated among the audience between speakers, gesturing in frustration at the evils of the world and seeming to take solace from it all in that "The Bruins are number one."

The four speakers on the

evening's roster were in frequent disagreement. Debates from the speakers' platform and with members of the audience, however, were orderly and the only evidence of intentions beyond a good-natured airing of issues under the trees was some five or six placards lying unused on the grass.

Dr. Barry Commoner, who was termed by sponsoring students a politically active ecologist, gave perhaps the most stirring speech. He said "the universities should begin to act as though they are the majority" and should begin "to use their power to bring the truth to people."

"We can no longer rely on getting the truth from the government," he said.

The professor of environmental ecology at Washington University said the universities' furthering of truth, which he said resulted from the Washington University protest, would "save the country from the people who are living lies and causing deaths."

One delegate with the student strike leaders at that campus speaking from the audience doubted that "the university" as such had spoken at the protest to the purpose of furthering truth. The visiting student questioned Dr. Commoner, "how can you say the university acted to that end when the protest was carried out by students without the approval of the university?"

Dr. Commoner said this seemed to be a contradiction but that he liked contradictions because they help people learn.

Dr. Commoner also brought out ecological effects of the

(Continued on page 4)

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

ST CHARLES
DAISEY BANNER
NEWS, ST
CHARLES MO.

Date: 5-12-70

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Author:

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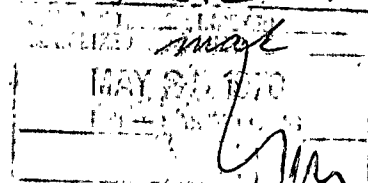
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...rally

(Continued from page 1)

war in Vietnam, such as herbicide use, and said though this is indirect killing, "it is nevertheless genocide. It's making it impossible for that country's people to survive," he said. He said the national government had lied in saying no form of warfare would be used that was found to be ecologically harmful.

Lee Weiner's stand for striking out as a means of resistance to what he called a fascist society was described as "over-reacting" by another speaker on the panel.

Robert Hermanson, a substitute for featured speaker Attorney General Jack Danforth, was a strong proponent for non-violence in the protest movement.

Hermanson drew applause for his statement to Weiner, "If you apply your intelligence effectively you could accomplish the goals we all agree are essential."

Weiner said he had believed that for many years but "I don't want to be killed." He referred to Fred Hampton, a Black Panther killed in Chicago and to "millions throughout history who have been killed because they didn't resist." Further applause followed.

Lyle Humphreys, an Episcopal priest and former professor at Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville, joined the speakers to describe the 40-50 threatening telephone calls during the night following a march against the draft board led recently by Humphreys. He said the Madison County sheriff's office had given tacit approval to some seven men who appeared and threatened the Humphreys home. Since that time, he said, he has been a supporter of the Black Panthers who represent to him "protection."

Hermanson brought out the "obvious difference between protection and aggressive violence."

Hermanson is St. Louis chairman of the Business Executives Move for Peace in Vietnam, a national organization with about 100 members in St. Louis.

Danforth cancelled his appearance earlier in the day,

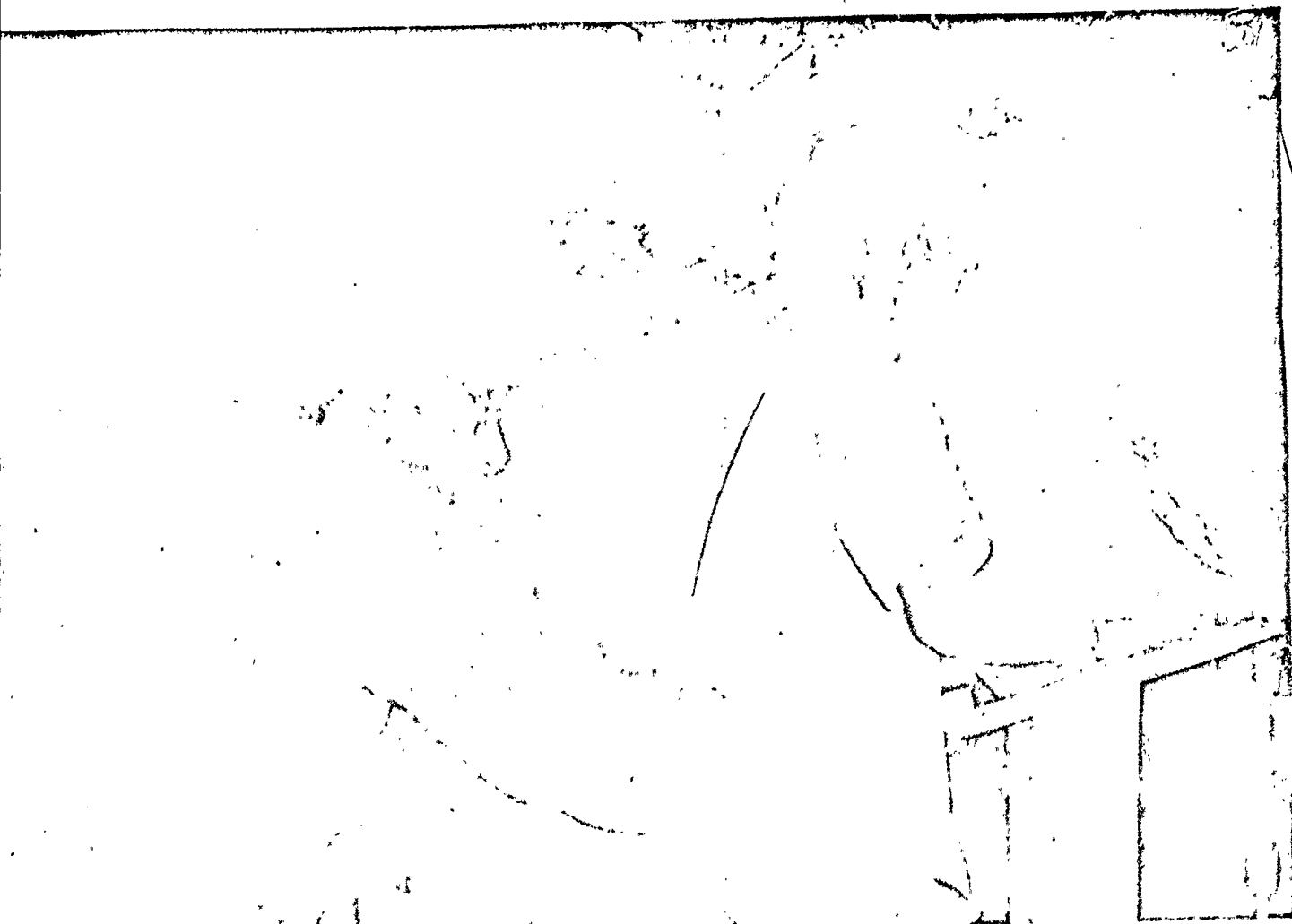
saying he was unable to "squeeze in the stop here between two other scheduled speaking engagements."

Weiner's appearance had been in doubt earlier in the week. But students raised \$350 to pay his speaking fee. He was the only paid speaker on the platform.

Though Weiner's feeling was that discourse is no longer possible as a means of bringing priorities to meeting the human needs, his attitude and speech took a poetic and philosophic turn, sprinkled with satire and frequent shrugs. He felt the leaders of the country were not his leaders. He noted his forehead was tattooed with the slogan, "government-inspected radical." He felt poverty, pollution and war were "the big violences."

Liebowitz, chairman of the Washington University Liberation Front, said the initials of the group WULF are pertinent since members "prowl in gangs and are active at night."

He listed various munitions and pesticide manufacturers and related the roles to continuation of a military posture.



Speakers at Lindenwood rally

Lee Weiner, left, defendant in the Chicago Seven trial, waits while Marty Liebowitz, a student leader in the Washington University campus protests, speaks at a rally last night on the Lindenwood campus. Weiner said he has traveled about the country giving speeches on university campuses in the last few weeks, which his speaking fee is \$350. Liebowitz, chairman of Washington University Liberation Front, as well as Weiner, took the

stand that discourse is no longer possible as a means of removing priorities from military ends and industrial profit. While Liebowitz cited facts and figures to indicate a low priority within the industrial community for dealing with poverty and pollution, Weiner added a poetic and philosophic attitude to his appeal for meeting the human needs.

(Banner-News photo by Genevieve Burgin)

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

'Something wrong in United States' - says Commoner

Speaking at the Rally on Monday May 11, 1970, Dr. Barry Commoner, Ecologist and Environmentalist at Washington University commented on some of the main issues concerning students on college campuses today.

Dr. Commoner stated that "there is obviously something wrong in the United States, a crisis of incompetence." "We are in effect," said Dr. Commoner, "rapidly becoming an incompetent society by trying to bring about peace by enlarging a war nobody wants."

Basing his objections from his knowledge in the field of Ecology, Dr. Commoner brought the aspects of Biological, Ecological, and Chemical warfare into his considerations as definite problems confronting us. "Biological and Chemical warfare are things we know little about," expressed Dr. Commoner, "yet we use these methods anyway." In Viet Nam we have ecologi-

cally destroyed the country's ability to survive," said Dr. Commoner.

In Dr. Commoner's attack on Vice-President Agnew, he suggested that we bring Agnew onto many different college campuses to debate issues with students, or as Dr. Commoner termed them "anti-intellectuals." "As the voices of concerned students are being heard more and more," stated Dr. Commoner, "we should start acting like a majority as student power has already been demonstrated. "We should start requiring explanations and organize power in a disciplined way."

In conclusion Dr. Commoner stressed to his audience that, "the purpose of a University is to serve all people with the truth about Viet Nam, civil rights, etc., and to get the truth to the people we must save it from those living lies and death."



Dr. Barry Commoner
photo by Lysne O'Brien

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

IBIS.—
STUDENT
NEWSPAPER,
LINDENWOOD
COLLEGE,
ST CHARLES
MO

P. 3

Date: 5-20-70
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
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Character:
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Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-93

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAY 22 1970	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Speakers Urge New American Way of Life

By RICHARD KRANTZ
Globe-Democrat Staff Writer

A new American way of life — needed to assure man's survival on Earth — was called for by three of the nation's leading conservationists, speaking at the Jaycees' national convention here Tuesday.

Former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall; entertainer Arthur Godfrey; and Prof. Barry Commoner of Washington University stressed the need for a fundamental change in American values.

"You have to redefine progress . . . We have to put human

Photo on page 9A

values back in this country," Udall told several thousand Jaycees who attended the environmental program at Kiel Auditorium. All three conservationists received standing ovations.

"A life style of restraint" is needed, said Udall, who noted that Americans consume more, and pollute more, than any nation on earth.

GODFREY made the same call for restraint, but termed it "a new kind of asceticism, based on ecology, not economics."

"Our thoughtless, useless, stupid quest for progress has denied the young a future," he said.

"What kind of monsters are we, that we allow misery and poverty to exist, while we spend millions to reimburse oil drillers for their own greedy mistakes," said Godfrey.

Dr. Commoner said the crisis of the environment exists not because of overpopulation, but

Continued on Page 9A

New American Way of Life Urged

Continued from Page 1A

because of "the way we consume."

For example, he said, the United States population has increased 43 per cent since 1945, but pollution of various types has increased 500 to 1,500 per cent.

This happened because "something different" is happening in consumption.

We now use almost indestructible aluminum beer cans, rather than steel cans which

rust, he said in citing one example.

Also, we have switched from using natural fabrics in our clothes to synthetic, plastic fabrics which do not fit into the ecological system, he said.

Godfrey and Udall both disagreed with Commoner, however, on the role of overpopulation in the environmental crisis.

Man is doubling his numbers every 30 years, Godfrey said, and, unless something is done to stop this trend, humans may commit mass suicide, just like lemmings.

UDALL SAID that although the U.S. population has increased less than 50 per cent since 1945, visitations to national parks have increased by 4,000 per cent.

"I'm concerned that we'll have to ration things . . . And I worry about world stability and world peace (under overcrowded conditions)," said Udall.

"The very best gift we could give ourselves would be a leveling off of population," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1A ST. LOUIS GLOBE-
DEMOCRAT

Date: 6/24/70
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Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

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Submitting Office: SLMO

☐ Being Investigated

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JUN 25 1970
FBI - ST. LOUIS
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Prof. Barry Commoner of Washington University speaks Tuesday at the Junior Chamber of Commerce national convention at Kiel Auditorium as entertainer Arthur Godfrey, right, and former Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall listen.

—Globe-Democrat Photo

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Committees Move To Coordinate War Opposition

A move to terminate all academic functions at the University this semester in an attempt to mobilize opposition to the invasion of Cambodia was initiated at a meeting of faculty and students yesterday morning.

About 150 persons gathered in Rebstock to organize committees and discuss possible tactics.

"We ought to say that as of now, course work ends," Barry Commoner, professor of plant physiology, told the group. "Let us say that this year the semester is foreshortened and we will devote the rest of the time to doing this (canvassing) work."

At another meeting yesterday afternoon in Rebstock 213, Garland Allen, assistant professor of biology, suggested the formation of six committees. They are: Planning, chaired by Allen; Faculty, chaired by Simon Silver, assistant professor of biology; Mass Media, chaired by Jay Judson, of the adult study program; Canvassing and Transportation, chaired by Don Selig, graduate student; Research and Facts, chaired by Richard Walter, associate professor of history and Bill Vaughn, research associate in biology; and Congress Recall, chaired by Commoner and Mike Ledeen, assistant professor of history. Persons attending the meeting approved of the committees which, in turn, met after the meeting.

The purpose of the Planning Committee was to keep everyone informed and help coordinate activities. They will handle a speakers bureau to send speakers from WU into the community. They will also coordinate a program of education on campus so that students will have "a greater understanding" of the Southeast Asian situation, said Allen.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 Student Life
Washington Univ.

Date: 5-6-70

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: SIMO

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-96

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Organizational tactics were discussed at the afternoon meeting. Some persons felt that the major effort should be directed towards WU and the liberal community, while others felt that work should be concentrated in the more conservative communities.

"I myself have little faith in leafletting and canvassing," Allen said. "On the other hand, we do have a new issue, per se," he said, in reference to the escalation in Cambodia.

The Mass Media Committee will try to coordinate information on the actions of the movement, using existing methods of communication such as *Student Life*, radio and television stations. Working with the EEDIN office, the Committee may also set up an information sheet.

The Congressional Recall Committee

wrote the following petition: "We, the undersigned registered voters of the State of Missouri, condemn the expansion of the Vietnam War into Cambodia, without the consent of Congress. We urge that you, our representatives, reassert your legal responsibilities to the people of the State of Missouri. And we urge you to return to your constituencies to discuss the issue."

The petition is addressed to the Missouri Congressional Delegation and the President of the United States. The Committee wants to get the maximum number of signatures possible from registered voters in Missouri. They also plan to get in touch with people through chain telephone calls.

The Congressional Recall Committee also wants to bring Congressional representatives on campus to discuss the issues with people in the community.

The Research and Fact Committee will provide information for the strikers, including legal counsel and advice.

The transportation and Canvassing Committee will use three methods to contact the community: house to house canvassing, use of the speakers bureau, and leafletting the major shopping areas. The focal points of the leaflets will be that citizens should write letters to Congress, and invite people here to hear Senator Charles Mathias (R.-Md.) Friday, and the Missouri Congressional Delegation when the Congressional Recall Committee brings them here.

The Transportation Committee plans to canvass today through Friday. Cars will leave the Umrath parking lot at 1, 2, and 3 p.m.

The Faculty Committee will try to get protection for students wishing to strike.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

More Than 1000 Joined In Quad Rally

Enthusiasm for a strike ran high as about 1000 students and faculty members gathered for a noon rally in the quad yesterday. An informal voice vote taken by Bob Zeffert indicated that most present favored intimidating students who did want to go to classes, but not physically blocking their entrance into buildings.

Garland Allen, professor of biology, addressed the crowd, saying that it was important "to strike against the government, and not against the University." He stressed the importance of organizing committees to coordinate strike activities, and added that the strike must ultimately "be carried out by going into the community."

Several students spoke on the need to measure the degree of commitment of the group to the idea of prolonged strike, and the possibilities of not being able to finish the academic year. One student commented, "How many seniors are willing to make the sacrifice?" He was met with momentary silence.

Attention at the rally turned to the emphasis of the strike; whether the major effort should be directed to making it effective on campus, or if the greater need was to reach the larger St. Louis community. Burton Wheeler, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, reported that he had talked to faculty members and students on this issue, and had found the campus "badly divided." He went on to say, "If the purpose of the strike is to carry the message to the community, which I believe is crucial, and to let them know the anger we feel, it is important that effort is not wasted spending time trying to prevent students from attending classes." "Coercion will only defeat your objective." Applause greeted his remarks.

One student compared the problem to the difference between a moratorium and a strike, where one type of protest is designed principally to communicate the issues, and the other is directed toward more 'concrete' action. Another student said that perhaps a

more correct comparison would be between a boycott and strike, with emphasis of one being a more passive and private response.

There was some discussion of the multiple purposes of the strike. One speaker commented that it was important not to forget the local issue of ROTC, and suggested that "we insist of Chancellor Eliot that ROTC will never be coming back to the WU campus. If Eliot really opposes violence, he must also be opposed to the presence of the military on campus." The crowd was reminded of the recent deaths of the students at Kent State.

Dean Burnham, professor of political science, drew applause from the group when he spoke of "our national executive, who seems to have become drunk with power, defying any public opinion." He defined his goal as to "simply back the government down by any peaceful means possible." He agreed with a statement by Wheeler that any student of his who felt morally committed to strike would not be penalized in any way in his class, adding that "anyone who chooses to go out on the streets, talk to me and I'll take care of it."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 Student Life
—Washington Univ.

Date: 5-6-70
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Author:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: SMO
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-97

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Michael Ledeen, professor of history, said that although he would support a short strike, he felt that a permanent strike "would be the enemy of any effective move against our government and our President." He said that it was more crucial to "go into the political arena than to wage war against the University."

Also speaking on the need to involve government leaders and community people in a discussion of the issues was Barry Commoner of the biology department. He suggested that Congressmen be invited onto the campus to meet with students and members of the community to discuss the Cambodian question.

Ken Holder, who had been released from jail on parole yesterday morning, received a standing ovation from the crowd. He reported that he brought a message from Clay Claiborne, still in jail, to carry on with the strike.

The group dispersed before 2 p.m., after announcements about committee meeting, picketing of the evening University College, and strike reports from other universities around the country.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner Backed On Heredity Theory

By JEROME P. CURRY
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Barry Commoner's opposition to the theory that DNA (deoxy-ribonucleic acid) is the master chemical of life gained support this week from other scientists.

Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University, first said in 1964 that heredity probably was determined by the interaction of three cellular components — DNA, RNA (ribonucleic acid) and proteins.

His theory drew intense personal criticism from some scientists because of his opposition to the Watson-Crick theory of DNA. One scientist called Commoner "a biological quack" in a conversation with a reporter.

Dr. James D. Watson of the United States, Dr. Francis Harry Compton Crick of England and Dr. Maurice Hugh Frederick Wilkins of England shared the 1962 Nobel Prize for medicine because of their research into the inner space of the cell and the secrets of all life.

Watson and Crick contended that DNA was the sole source of the information that governs heredity.

Accepted By Others

Many scientists accepted the DNA theory of life, but Commoner said they were wrong.

The St. Louis scientists said that there was an interdependence between DNA, RNA and the proteins of the cell. The Watson-Crick theory held that RNA was simply the messenger — the substance that carried the orders from the DNA boss to the protein-factory workers.

This week, Commoner got support for his contention. The National Cancer Institute at Washington reported that three scientific teams had found that

RNA, in some instances, "told" the DNA what to do.

A National Cancer Institute spokesman said: "Fundamental ideas about the master chemicals of life will have to be revised." The principal finding was that RNA core viruses contained an enzyme, a protein, that reversed the DNA-RNA information channeling.

Dr. Howard M. Temin and Dr. Satoshi Mizutani of the University of Wisconsin and Dr. David Baltimore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology first found the RNA dominant factor.

Dr. Sol Spiegelman of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, one of the most respected scientists in the world, confirmed the report.

New Approaches

This further understanding of the cell's genetics "open(s) up whole new approaches to understanding causation and prevention of cancers," said the National Cancer Institute. Viruses have long been suspected as a cause of at least some forms of human cancer, but how they operate has not been discovered.

An editorial in Nature, a British scientific journal, said this week that new discoveries had challenged at least part of the Watson-Crick theory on DNA.

Under some circumstances RNA is able to dictate the production of DNA, Nature said.

"The (new) findings violate the central dogma of Watson-Crick," said Commoner in an interview today. "From what I have been told, they appear to confirm a fundamental point that I made. This is that there is a transfer of information from DNA to RNA to protein and back to DNA, making all three equally competent as sources of genetic information."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

40 ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Date: 7/16/70
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: SL MO

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-99

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 22 1970	
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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

Albert, Commoner Speak At Teach-In Finale

By KATY WILSON

Actor Eddie Albert told a sparse crowd at the Field House last Sunday night that he had been informed that "St. Louis has a very primitive sewage system...you've turned this river into the sewer, the colon, of America." Barry Commoner joined Albert in addressing the group in the finale of last week's Environmental Teach-In. Albert said he wanted to change the subject of his talk from "Beyond the Teach-In" to a discussion of the value and the legitimacy of the ecological movement itself. He reported that several students to whom he had spoken earlier had felt that "ecology is a diversion from the Vietnam war, the problems of the slums," and that "there was not much use going on until these issues were faced."

Albert stated that he would answer, "if this is a big publicity stunt on the part of the Administration, I'm a bit surprised", adding that "there is a good possibility that within 25 years, 80 percent of all the species

of our wildlife will have disappeared."

Albert remarked that "I dislike a great deal of government. I dislike Nixon and Mitchell, but there are some men I work with; these men are partners."

Much the same situation, he continued, holds with larger

industries like Proctor-Gamble. Albert said that, although he stopped making advertisements for Biz over a year ago, he felt that Proctor-Gamble "will help us." "They're spending a lot of money" on finding and testing replacements for phosphates, and have more men working on

beautification than the U.S. government does." Albert emphasized that this is "a very complicated process."

Commoner, who spoke next, told the audience that he attributed the Nixon Administration's emphasis on

(Continued on page 5)



Speeches by Eddie Albert and Barry Commoner concluded WU's Ecology Teach-in Sunday night.

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1 STUDENT LIFE
WASHINGTON POST

Date: 4.28.70

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: SLMO

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-98

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
JUL 22 1970
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ecology to a Gallup poll taken before the Inaugural Address. He added that "there is nothing to be cynical about, though; it's time politicians listened to what people want."

Commoner stated that his basic thesis on the environmental problem is that "Pollution is not to be regarded as unfortunate...but is a sign that something is fundamentally wrong with technology. It has been designed to produce saleable goods, which it does moderately well, but it is ultimately a failure because it is an assault on the environmental system."

Addressing the question of "What do we do about the problems?" Commoner stated that "I don't really think we can rely on, or really need, government leaders." Instead, he noted that "past ecological victories" were won through research done in the university, and by publicizing the results of that research to the public. Commoner said that "victory has been achieved by unearthing facts the government was unwilling to disclose." Commoner felt that improvement would be made when, with the communication of these facts, Congressmen and government leaders would be faced "not only with rate, but with informed" citizens.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WU Professors State Priorities

By MARY BERNSTEIN

What *me* worry? Pollution, over-population, rioting at home and war abroad may not phase Alfred E. Newman, but it's enough to give most people an excadrin headache.

Worry number one is obviously what do you worry about first? Priorities are needed even more for action. What should you *do* first?

Inventory of several WU professors revealed hierarchies of worry of every denomination. Only Joseph Rosenbloom, lecturer in classics, and Norris Smith, professor of art-archeology, shared Alfred E. Newman's equanimity, however.

"I'll take each problem as it comes," Rosenbloom said. The problems are already upon us, most other professors believe.

"End the war," is Martin Israel's, assistant professor of physics, first worry. "Not that other problems aren't important," he added.

M.W. Friedlander, professor of physics, commented that pollution is one problem that can't wait for the war to end. "That's like saying 'stop supporting symphonies and museums until the ghettos are fixed up,'" he remarked.

Environment obviously heads Barry Commoner's list of worries. Commoner, professor of plant physiology, explained, "It's clear that if we want to survive, we have to do something about the environment. I fail to see how we can do it if we're spending money on the war *or* on the space program."

Life Style

Limited funds also worry Leonard Henry, assistant professor of architecture, but for another reason. "To buy an electric garage door opener is just as bad in my opinion as to buy a phantom jet," he said.

"The western Judeo-Christian life style we've developed is based upon exploitation of the rest of the world," Henry said. We have raped the rest of the world of its resources and ought to pay reparations, he added. "An international income tax fund to help the rest of the world develop, administered by the United Nations, would be a start."

Education is also needed, according to Friedlander. "Part of the solution to the problems created by science and technology comes from science and technology, but part also comes from society's attitudes and priorities." He worries about how the scientific community can inform the non-scientific community about these problems.

Non-violence is another top concern of Friedlander. "I am bothered by militants who try to impose their solutions on others," he said. "To get things done, we must compromise. If militant methods are acceptable from the left we must remember that there is another side to the spectrum as well." Right wing militancy is really to be feared, he concluded.

Violence also worries Albert William Levi, professor of philosophy, - "both the threat of external violence exploding into war and the threat of internal violence stemming from racial and class antagonisms. My worry is that these forms will explode to such a degree that young people will have no future, and that those qualities which are the very essence of man's humanity will also be destroyed by violence."

Ecology

Several professors saw their work as relevant to their worries. "Our technological evolution has outstripped our social-biological evolution and we have to find the means to restore some kind of balance," according to Michael Fox, associate professor of psychology.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Date: 2/17/70

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: SLMO

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-101

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
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"Human behavior is a product of culture and of our biological heritage," Fox said. "In the latter, we can observe animals and learn to separate the biological and cultural factors. Through animal behavior I'm finding something out about communication and social organization. And these are some really pertinent problems for modern man," he added.

William Caspary, assistant professor of political science, asks, "Are these things one worries about after business hours or are these things one devotes his whole life to? For me, they are thing to devote my life to and I see education as a part of that. The book *Freedom to Learn* by the well known psychologist Carl Rogers expressed extremely well my feelings and ideas about education," Caspary said.

Education and non-violence are only a beginning, according to Dan I. Bolef, professor of physics. "The best kind of education involves action and questioning and not just accepting the official violence exerted by the military and law enforcement groups on third-world peoples, and on minority groups and radicals in America.

"The war and racism are just symptoms of major problems in the structure of American society today," Bolef continued. "A fundamental, a radical change in governmental structure is needed so that human beings are not regarded as objects to be

manipulated.

Alienation, a related worry, bother Robert Barrett, associate professor of philosophy. "I oppose trying to tie all the problems up in one bundle or cause, like 'the establishment,'" he said.

"There may be a way to kill more than one bird with a single stone, but implementing any one answer to the question what's wrong with the world would involve so great a change that a little study of history will show that it's not likely to turn out the way you expect. Therefore, I advocate a piece by piece approach," he continued.

"If one's view is sufficiently 'conservative' to suppose that we don't have to do away with the entire U.S. government to solve these problems, then perhaps one of the major priorities is to overcome the alienation of people and the state so they can cooperate in a constructive enterprise," Barrett concluded.

End the War

William Sale, associate professor classics, commented, "As a citizen my first worry is to end the war. That does not mean I will cease to be a Greek teacher, or a husband, or a father, however. I did a lot of mimeographing and letter writing, against the French involvement during the early fifties and against our involvement more recently, but I don't think it came to anything," he said.

Sale hopes to help his students overcome part of the alienation problem by bringing "self-clarification" to them. "To help them understand themselves better - that's what I consider to be my job as a humanities teacher. I believe doing this job a more appropriate thing for me as an individual than devoting my whole life to getting us out of Vietnam," Sale said.

Overpopulation didn't turn up high on anybody's list of worries except in relation to increased waste and pollution. As Joseph Ullian, associate professor of philosophy, said, "Overpopulation is one of my least concerns. Underpopulation worries me much more - that the world will be wiped out."

But lest one worry too much, Ullian struck an Alfred E. Newman pose and quipped, "one can always retreat to his ivory tower and pretend that the world is all right - even though we know it isn't."

Judging from most WU professors, Alfred wouldn't have much trouble finding housing on this campus. The old "ivory tower" seems to have a lot of rooms for

rent.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Seeger Appears at Quad Rally

Pete Seeger urged students to use their own power to win their demands when he appeared briefly at a strike rally in the quad Wednesday afternoon.

"There is no place left to run to," he said, stressing the need to "stay here and get things done. We're going to decide what to do, not some man in the Pentagon."

Seeger, who was in St. Louis for the annual meeting of the Committee for Environmental Information received a standing ovation after singing three songs and encouraging students to go out into the community to try to convince citizens to end the war.

David Colfax, associate professor of Sociology, introduced Seeger, recalling the last time the two were together for a demonstration in New York City in 1967. Colfax said that it was time students paid attention to the history of the anti-war movement, because in 1967 they marched, leafletted and "the same bullshit the faculty is doing now." He specifically noted Barry Commoner's idea to get the support of government officials.

"When the United States is raped by the President," one student said, "the only way to stop the man is to fight in any way possible."

Most speakers at the rally called for stronger resistance against strike breakers and the temporary restraining order. Seven more

students were cited for contempt of court for violating the restraining order in connection with events surrounding Monday night's ROTC fire.

One speaker suggested that students circulate a petition demanding an end to the restraining order. Richard Hazelton, professor of English, said that it would be "stupid" to appeal to the University administration to lift the restraining order since they are the ones that imposed it and will not have it repealed. He told students that he was not suggesting they break the law, but urged them to "defy it and live freely."

Several students met with Chancellor Thomas H. Eliot earlier in the day, with discussion centering around the restraining order. One student reported that Eliot said the restraining order, which the University is trying to change into a temporary injunction, will remain as long as there is a movement on campus. "Let's show them we don't give a damn," the student said.

Ken Holder, who was released earlier this week on two years probation after serving 17 days of a six-month sentence, presented four proposals for action during the school strike.

The first was to form a free University. "Don't burn WU down," he said, "take it over. This is our school. Let's have a post-revolutionary society within the revolution." A meeting to plan this was scheduled for yesterday.

Also scheduled for yesterday afternoon was a meeting with University engineers, biologists, chemists and physicists, "to talk about our technology and their plans to turn it to human use," Holder said. He added that "technology belongs to us, not the man." He added that we must

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Date: 5/8/70
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: SLMO

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-102

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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"take our technology and build a utopia."

The third of Holder's proposals was to picket the house of James S. McDonnell, President of McDonnell-Douglas and former chairman of the WU Board of Trustees. This was tentatively scheduled for 1 p.m. Sunday.

The fourth proposal, suggested by Clay Claiborne, was to go to the National Guard Armory tomorrow, if the Guard was still there. Holder said that this would not be to confront them, "but to subvert them." He suggested taking musical instruments, flowers and underground armed forces newspapers, since they could relate the protests of other servicemen rather than students.

Several speakers voiced opinions that picket lines would have to be stronger than they had been the first two days of the strike. "A strike is when people are afraid to cross picket lines," one student said.

Another student said that Wednesday morning a truck driven by a member of a non-striking Teamster local would not cross one of the picket lines when he found out students were on strike.

"The nation is in a state of emergency," said Michael Fox, professor of psychology, adding that the continuation of some classes during the strike was a "hypocrisy." He said that despite the fact that there are disagreements on tactics between conservatives, liberals and radicals, "we all share one goal — an end to the war in Southeast Asia."

Faculty Discusses 'Emergency'

By NENA RUBENSTEIN

At a request of the Senate Council and for reasons unclear to many faculty members, the Faculty Senate met in emergency session Monday afternoon. The lengthy discussion, with Chancellor Eliot presiding, centered primarily on the purpose of the meeting and the role of the faculty. The result was the passage of a general statement of faculty interest on the "quality of student life."

The Senate began by passing a motion introduced by Michael Friedlander, Chairman of the Senate Council, to admit students and non-Senate members to the normally closed meeting. However, an amendment introduced by Dan Bolef to permit students to participate was defeated.

A group of approximately 150 persons filled the remaining seats in Louderman, and lined the back wall and the aisles. After the spectators were admonished by Eliot to remain orderly, the meeting proceeded.

The first and only item on the agenda was a resolution passed by the Senate Council at a special meeting on Feb. 13. According to

Friedlander, however, the purpose of the Senate meeting was not to legislate this or any other proposal, but rather to "inform" the faculty.

It was the feeling of the Senate Council, Friedlander said, that there were several issues of serious concern to the faculty about which they were ill-informed. He cited specifically the recent attempt to void recognition of Congress of the South Forty and the Council of Masters, Student Union's withdrawal of recognition from the University Community Council, and the resignation of two students (as well as one faculty member) from the ad hoc judicial committee. These issues, he said, plus, "the belief that the faculty should re-examine its role in the university, particularly with respect to students," prompted the formulation of the initial resolution and the calling of the meeting.

W. Dean Burnham, Secretary of the Senate Council, later explained that the resolution was never adopted as a formal Senate Council resolution; rather, the Council members merely voted to present it to the full Senate as a means of initiating discussion.

Whatever its purported intentions, the proposal was interpreted by Dan Bolef, Dick Hazelton, and other faculty and students as a "Gulf of Tonkin" resolution, designed to put the faculty on record as supporting any action the administration might deem necessary in dealing with "student disruptions." A parody interpretation, written by Hazelton, was circulated along with the actual draft of the resolution over the weekend.

Charging that Hazelton's interpretation "distorted" the original resolution, and led students to believe that the Council was "masking in rhetoric their real intentions," Anthony DiBenedetto introduced a substitute resolution to clarify their position:

"The Faculty Senate believes that a viable university community needs a strong system of multilateral government. The Faculty hereby serves notice on all those whose desire it is to disrupt and destroy the work of the University that it will vigorously resist such attempts and will actively cooperate with students, administration and campus bodies sharing a common concern for the

maintenance and improvement of a viable university community."

A short time later, Mrs. L. Dieckmann, amended the resolution to read as follows:

"The Faculty Senate believes that a viable university community needs a strong system of multilateral government. The Faculty hereby asserts that it will actively cooperate with students, administration and campus bodies sharing a common concern for the maintenance and improvement of a viable university community."

It was in this form that the resolution was passed at the end of the meeting.

The threatening tone of the un-amended DiBenedetto resolution drew some criticism from members of the faculty who could not understand who was being threatened or why. Barry Commoner demanded that DiBenedetto either explain precisely who he believed wanted to "destroy and disrupt" the university, or voluntarily withdraw his motion.

The question raised repeatedly during the meeting was that of the faculty's role in university affairs.

"It is scandalous that the Senate never, in a self-conscious way

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

165-2127103
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
AUG 11 1970
FBI - SAINT LOUIS

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: ST. LOUIS
☐ Being Investigated

Date: 2/20/70
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

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addressed itself to the question of what its role as a faculty is," Richard Rudner, a member of the Senate Council, said. "If it has an independent interest, it should begin to talk about it now, in the absence of any crisis," he continued.

There were several objections to the general nature of the discussion. John Sprague called for the introduction of "less sublime but harder facts," and Michael Ledeen, Assistant Professor of History, asked that they discuss specific issues rather than the "non-question" of the faculty's interest in students.

"It is silly to generate all this excitement to vote on a question which, in the long run, will not affect anything one way or another," Ledeen said.

DiBenedetto countered that the existence of legitimate procedures was not a "non-issue, since the only alternative was direct confrontation between students and administration."

Hazelton later asserted that the request to vote on the "empty rhetoric" of the resolution was "an insult to the intelligence."

Dan Bolef, the sole dissenting member of the Senate Council, questioned both the necessity for calling Monday's meeting and the precise meaning of the resolution under discussion. He said that none of the issues Friedlander had cited warranted an emergency meeting, and went on to state that the faculty should address itself to "the proper reasons for student unrest." Referring to a motion introduced and defeated at the Senate Council meeting, Bolef called for ending ROTC on campus; halting recruitment for federal agencies and individuals contributing to the war, returning and refusing to accept funds from the Department of Defense and using the university's influence in Washington to urge immediate withdrawal from the war.

Bolef's remarks were followed by extended applause from the spectators.

Burton Wheeler, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, labeled Bolef's presentation a "deliberate obfuscation of the issues we are here to consider."

Noting the need to "find out what students think," Wheeler moved that the Senate Council be charged to organize a series of forums for the discussion of major issues.

According to Burnham, the implementation of this motion will be one of the first orders of business at the Senate Council meeting on Thursday.

A hasty vote on the amended resolution came so suddenly that one faculty member asked Eliot to repeat exactly what they had voted on. Students began singing "School days, school days, dear old golden rule days," as the meeting was adjourned.

There is some disagreement as to whether the meeting and/or the resolution that was passed really had any meaning.

Burnham said that the meeting was held in response to a pervasive "murkiness," but he was "not certain that it was helpful in clearing the air."

"The resolution that passed," he said, "was so couched as to put the faculty on record as favoring cooperation and conversation."

According to Commoner, "the

resolution is meaningless—it states what I have assumed, that is, a belief in the viability of the university."

Hazelton expressed a similar view. "The resolution commits the faculty to what it should have been concerned with all along—a healthy campus," he said. "Since the threatening language has been removed, it becomes nothing more than a statement of faculty concern."

Lattie Coor, Vice Chancellor, stated that faculty concern "has not been as self-evident this year as in the past."

"We do not seem to have as complete a sense of community with the faculty permeating every aspect as has traditionally been the case," he added.

Top administrators and several Council members have denied the charge that the resolution was intended as a "sanction" for administrative action.

"It was never the intention or the subject of discussion at the Senate Council meeting" to issue a carte blanche to the administration, Eliot said.

Eliot went on to explain that the accepted policy at WU has been "to do all possible to avoid serious disruption."

"If it is serious," he continued, "if possible we will utilize campus disciplinary procedures, but in case of immediate and obvious danger of serious physical injury, we will have to call the police."

Some view recent developments as evidence of a growing communications gap at WU. According to Burnham, the

problem is that "people aren't listening to one another."

"People are so wrapped up in themselves, they've lost the capacity for empathizing with others," he said.

In Wheeler's view, there is a basic misconception of the nature of power in the university.

"The most undefined term on campus is student power," he said.

"This does not mean student domination, but active and significant roles in the decision-making process."

He went on to state that "the destruction of organs of government on campus was a body blow to the concept of real student power."

"If all such bodies are rendered ineffective there will be no voice for the majority of students — only

the noisiest and most raucous will have a voice."

According to Hazelton, the governmental structures were created when the university was something other than it is now.

"All of the patchwork efforts to create adjunct satellite bodies have failed — most notably the judicial code," he said.

"In the meeting, I mentioned the possibility of holding a constitutional convention to create government relevant to the university today. I believe that no system of university government is going to work successfully unless all parties participate in good will... that means it is essential that faculty members come to know students as people, and recognize with some sensitivity, the world of terror they live in."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Peace Group Shifts Emphasis

Canvass for Peace, the campus group which organized canvassing in the community during last spring's strike, is "shifting its emphasis" this fall.

According to group coordinator Jim Hunt, the organization plans to become more of an "information center" on Southeast Asia. They hope to recruit help from 'Asian experts' in the University, providing speakers and data for interested outside groups. Hunt said the center would be "geared towards the community. We're not only hassling with what goes on in the University - there's a whole wide world out there."

Hunt explained that the group has no immediate plans for canvassing during the up-coming Congressional elections, because Canvass for Peace "is outgrowing that phase of the operation...after all, what do you do after an election?"

The group has tentatively planned to launch a voter registration drive, but has yet to work out the arrangements with the Board of Election Commissioners. This particular project is more in line with the group's original feeling that "the only way to really effect the direction of foreign policy is to reach the voters."

Hunt said that Canvass for Peace had been formed last spring after Kent State because a feeling that a "polarization on all levels" was splitting the country. The purpose of the organization was to "get a dialogue going between students and the community."

Canvass for Peace originally worked at distributing the Rochester National Petition, the 'petition to end the war.' Hunt reported that this summer, canvassing efforts had been concentrated on gathering voter support for the McGovern-Hatfield amendment, with particular attention being paid to a petition asking Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri to come out early in favor of the amendment.

Canvassers were recruited not only from the WU campus, but also from Webster College, St. Louis University, Forest Park Community College, and Fontbonne College.

Canvass for Peace originally received financial support from a local St. Louis group of Doctors for Peace, and raised additional funds at a cocktail party at which Barry Commoner was the guest speaker.

Hunt commented that although there were some problems in the beginning with student speakers being "caught up in their own rhetoric," most students "generally liked the idea of exchanging views" with outside community groups. He said that overall he was "satisfied with the direction Canvass for Peace is going in."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P 10, Student Life,
Washington University,
St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 9-15-70

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SL

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-104

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Saint Louis, Missouri

October 21, 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BARRY COMMONER

Background Information

SL T-1 provided on September 4, 1946, the following description of Barry Commoner:

Name	Barry Commoner
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	May 28, 1917
Place of birth	Brooklyn, New York
Nationality	American
Military Record	Ensign - U.S. Naval Reserve; entered on duty November 18, 1942 at New York, New York, under Naval serial number 222735
Relatives	Father - Isadore Commoner Mother - Golda Commoner
Education	James Madison High School, Brooklyn, New York; A.B., Columbia University, 1937; A.M., Harvard University, 1938; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1941, biology

SL T-2 advised on October 13, 1970, that Commoner has no criminal record in the St. Louis area, and that he

5 - Bureau
2 - Boston
2 - St. Louis (1 - 100-22120)
(1 - 105-212)

WTJ:prk (9)

105-212-105
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

PROPERTY OF FBI

This communication and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside of the agency to which loaned.

BARRY COMMONER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

is currently residing at #25 Crestwood Drive, University City, Missouri, with his wife, Gloria. He is employed at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, in the Department of Botany as a plant physiologist. Chimes, the Washington University student and teacher directory, lists Commoner as being the chairman of the Botany Department, and verified his previously-mentioned address. His telephone number was given as 833-8768.

Activities

On June 11, 1946, SL T-3 advised [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

In March, 1946, SL T-4 advised that Commoner was a member of the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences, and Professions (ICCASP). SL T-5 advised that the Cultural Commission of the Communist Party (CP) in 1944 caused the founding of the ICCASP. The ICCASP is on the list of organizations designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SL T-6 advised in the summer of 1946 that a mailing list obtained in 1941, from a source not indicated, for the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights carried Barry Commoner as a subscriber. This organization was cited by the House of Representatives Special Committee on UnAmerican Activities as a Communist front in its report dated March 29, 1941.

On July 1, 1947, Barry Commoner became an associate professor of plant physiology at Washington University, and has taught there until the present time, directing his activities in the field of pollution and highly technical experiments in the biochemistry of the cell (SL T-7).

SL T-3 advised in January, 1949, that after Barry Commoner and his wife, Gloria, had arrived in St. Louis,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BARRY COMMONER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

they resided at 5912 Millbrook, St. Louis, Missouri, and communicated with Dr. and Mrs. Robert Hodes, 4611 Larchwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Hodes were at that time members of the CP in Philadelphia, Mrs. Hodes being the financial director of the professional section of the CP in that city.

SL T-9 advised in the summer of 1949 that Barry Commoner of 5912 Millbrook, appeared on the official mailing list of the St. Louis Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress. He further advised that Commoner was never active in the CP to his knowledge, and inclusion on the mailing list for the Civil Rights Congress could not be presumed to include membership.

The St. Louis Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress was the local chapter of the national organization, which was designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1953, an article appearing in The Worker, an east coast Communist newspaper, which has suspended publication, reflected that Commoner had addressed several scientific meetings in an effort to support movements involved in attempting to ban hydrogen-bomb tests. He was quoted as saying, "There is no scientific way to balance the possibility of 1,000 deaths from leukemia against the political advantages of developing more efficient retaliatory weapons . . . the judgement as to whether h-bomb tests should continue belongs to no one group."

On October 26, 1960, Student Life, the student newspaper for Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, carried an article stating that Barry Commoner had

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BARRY COMMONER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

delivered several strong attacks in various speeches on the campus attacking congressional and military suppression of intellectual freedom; that Commoner assailed the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee for suppressing intellectual freedom through fear of congressional reprisal, as shown in the contempt charges issued by the Committee against Linus Pauling, a well-known scientist.

On September 13, 1958, SL T-10 provided a list of persons who had signed a petition asking presidential clemency for Morton Sobell. Barry Commoner was included on this list.

Morton Sobell was convicted in 1951 in Federal court for espionage activities.

SL T-11 advised on February 15, 1968, that Commoner was one of the leading individuals who took part in a demonstration against United States Government policy in Vietnam, which resulted in the picketing of a Dow Company representative on the campus of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, for the purposes of recruitment, February 11, 1968. Commoner handed a statement to the representative, which stated, "While recognizing that the Dow Chemical Company is only one among many offenders, the undersigned", of which Barry Commoner was one, "wished to express their revulsion at Dow for lending its industrial support to the reprehensible war which is being waged in Vietnam."

On December 9, 1968, Student Life, the student-body newspaper of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, carried an article entitled, "Arts and Sciences - Faculty Withdraws Credit from ROTC Courses". The article quoted Barry Commoner as strongly favoring the abolishment of ROTC on that campus.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BARRY COMMONER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On April 10, 1969, SL T-12 [REDACTED]

b7D

The Resistance Action Community is a group of anti-war individuals organized in the winter of 1967 in the St. Louis area.

On February 13, 1970, SL T-13 advised that Commoner's name appeared on a list of persons who comprise the mailing list for the Peace Information Center.

SL T-13 advised that the Peace Information Center was organized in 1967 in the St. Louis area for the purpose of counseling on the legal alternatives to the Selective Service draft.

On February 2, 1970, an article appeared in Time Magazine, entitled, "Paul Revere of Ecology", which previously outlined Commoner's work in the field of ecology. It was noted that during 1969, he gave 32 major speeches, wrote 14 articles, and traveled to numerous United States campuses lecturing on the problems of pollution effecting the earth.

On March 16, 1968, SL T-14 advised that Barry Commoner had signed a petition entitled, "A Call to Resist Illegitimate Authority". He further characterized this petition as being a nation-wide calling for resistance to the "immoral" war in Vietnam.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-22120

Saint Louis, Missouri

October 21, 1970

Title

BARRY COMMONER

Character

Reference

St. Louis letterhead memorandum
dated 10/21/70

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

DIRECTOR, FBI

10-21-70

SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-22120) RUC

SCIENTISTS COMMITTEE ON
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL
WARFARE, aka;
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

Re Boston letter and LHM to Director, 8/24/70,
captioned as above

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies (and two
for Boston) of a self-explanatory LHM, reflecting all
available background information regarding BARRY COMMONER,
whose name was mentioned in referenced communication.

Indices of the St. Louis Division contain no
information concerning other names mentioned in referenced
communication.

Sources used in the enclosed LHM are as follows:

SL T-1 is files and records of Harvard Univer-
sity, obtained by SA [redacted] on 9/4/46.

SL T-2 is results of credit and criminal check
by IC [redacted]

SL T-3 is information obtained from [redacted]
[redacted]

SL T-4 is NY T-373.

SL T-5 is LOUIS BUDENZ, NYCS.

SL T-6 is New York file on New York Conference
for Inalienable Rights (source not mentioned).

- 2 - Bureau (encs 5) (RM)
2 - Boston (encs 2) (RM)
2 - St. Louis (1 - 100-22120) (1 - 105-212) (BARRY COMMONER)

WTJ:prk
(6)

105-212-106

SL 100-22120

SL T-7 is the [redacted]
[redacted]

b7D

SL T-8 is confidential informant PH T-1
(not further described).

SL T-9 is [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

SL T-10 is [redacted]

b7D

SL T-11 is [redacted]
[redacted]

- source of information (by request).

b6
b7C
b7D

SL T-12 is [redacted]

b7D

SL T-13 is [redacted]

SL T-14 is [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

This LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~,
inasmuch as the mentioned of the enclosed sources are of
continuing value to the St. Louis Division, and their
disclosure would tend to compromise their future effective-
ness.

☐ Birth ☒ Credit ☒ Criminal ☐ Motor Vehicle ☐ Death ☐ Marriage * ☐ INS

To	[Redacted]	Buded	b6 b7C
Return to	[Redacted]	File number	105-212
Name and aliases	[Redacted]	nee, and spouse	

Barry Commoner

Address: Residence _____
Business _____
Former 50 Arundel place, S.M.O.

* Date and place of marriage
(if applicable)

Race W	Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age 53	Height 5'11"	Weight 170#	Hair	Eyes
Birth date 5/28/17	Birthplace Brooklyn, N.Y.					
Arrest Number	Fingerprint classification			Criminal specialty		

Specific information desired

Latent address & wife's name

Results of check

SLPD: No "wanted" card in file - no record
(arrest or incident) located at city PD. 10/13/70, JZ

CCSC: BARRY COMMONER, "age 51" (1968) - not further described;
spouse - GLORIA; address - #25 Crestwood Dr. (10/68 - most recent
listed) ("prev. - #50 Arundel") (no others shown); employed - "Wash.
Univ. - Dept. of Botany, chairman" (no further) (10/68 - most recent listed)
(prior empl. not shown). In file since 10/68 - satisfactory
credit rating indicated & no unfavorable info recorded.
10/13/70, JZ

Date 9/8/70

BARRY COMMONER

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace	
------------	--

Race	
------	--

Sex	
-----	--

☐ Male☐ Female☐ Exact Spelling

☒ All References

☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only

☐ Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only

Criminal References Only

☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)

☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number

Remarks

File & Serial Number

Remarks

Requested by

Squad	
-------	--

Extension	
-----------	--

File No.

S.

Consolidated by

Reviewed by

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

GP O 875-388

b6

b7c

COMMONER, BARRY

100-19842-457

Commoner The Viril Committee JAN 68

COMMONER, BARRY (DR.)

WE 68

100-14472-140
-142

COMMONER, BARRY

100-19842-501

FEB 68

COMMONER, BARRY

AUG 66

COMMONER, BARRY (DR.) APR 68

100-19953-164

COMMONER, BARRY (DR.) MAY 66

100-19842-191

COMMONER, BARRY

COMMONER, BARRY DR.

100-19842-22

SEP 64

Associated with Department of Optany
Washington University

b3
b7E

COMMONER, BARRY

FEB 1963

100-19842-487

COMMONER, BARRY

100-17150-239

COMMONER, BARRY

FEB 1963

100-19842-498

COMMONER, BARRY

100-19842-202

COMMONER, BARRY

44-935-81

COMMONER, Prof. Dr. BARRY 6/58 100-17375-3,5

Executive Board, Greater St. Louis Citizens
Committee for Nuclear Information

No desc. data 3-65 100-17375-54

Scientific Advisory Board, "Scientist & Citizen 4-65 100-17375-57

President of the Comm. for Nuclear Information 11-65 100-17375-60

Prof. Plant Physiology Wash. U. 7-66 100-17801-120

COMMONER, BARRY

105-212*

100-0-10,103

Believed residing St. Louis, Mo., 100-7318-950
also instructor at Washington University.

8-59 ~~100-0-35081~~
8-58 100-11726-1682
8-59 100-17375-25

COMMONER, BARRY (DR.)

66-2427-148

JAN 68

COMMONER, B. (PROFESSOR) 10-58 100-11726-1702

Name on list to be contacted by St. Louis Sobell
Committee in clemency campaign for MORTON SOBELL.

COMMONER, BARRY (DR.)

66-2427-140

DEC 67

COMMONER, BARRY

3-60

100-17389-60

No descriptive data.

COMMONER, BARRY (DR.)

2-58 100-11726-1539

Expressed interest in Sobell Case.



b6
b7C
b7D



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-01-2015 BY ADG/J86J43T30

COMMONER, BARRIE

COMMONER, BARRY, 1/70

106-212-73
105

Prof. Plant Physiol. & Dir. Center Biol
Nat. Sys.

COMMONER, BARRY

1/70

105-212-73

Plant Physiol. & Dir. Center
Nat. Sys.

105-212-74

COMMONER, BARRY

AUG 6 6

COMMONER, BARRY

COMMONER, BARRY

100-21536-1A7

Chairman of botany dept. and director of

COMMONER, BARRY

100-20919-111

3/68

Signer of "A CALL TO RESIST ILLEGITIMATE
AUTHORITY"

b3
b7E

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-01-2015 BY ADG/J86J43T30

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-22207)

DATE: 3/23/71

FROM : SA

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: GAY LIBERATION FRONT
IS - MISC.

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

2 - St. Louis
1 - 100-22207
1 - 105-212 (BARRY COMMONER)

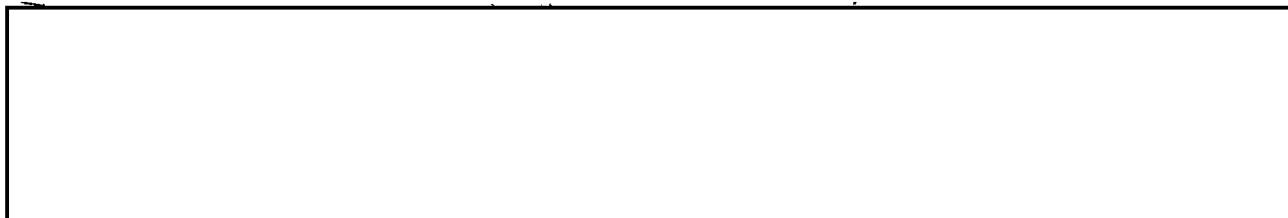
JAF:jmg
(2)

3

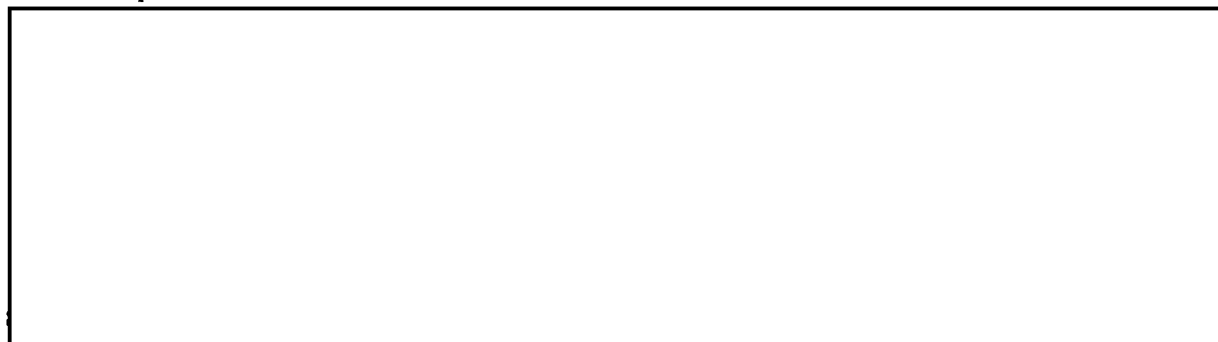
105-212-109
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
MAR 24 1971
FBI - SAINT LOUIS
[Signature]



SL 100-22207



b7D



b6
b7C
b7D

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Seeks War On Lead Poisoning

Ecologist Barry Commoner says St. Louis would do better to try for a 20-million-dollar bond issue to curb the hazards of lead poisoning than to aim for a convention center.

Commoner, Director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University, says the problem of poisoning by lead-based paint in homes could be solved with local resources.

He told a conference on lead poisoning in St. Louis that "It is more important for the city to have a 20-million-dollar bond issue to finance covering lead paint walls than it is to have a coliseum."

Commoner was referring to the convention center bond issue reflected by voters in March. He adds that if St. Louis would mount a successful attack on lead poisoning, it would attract more persons to the city than the proposed convention center.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P1, Sentinel,
St. Louis, Mo.

Date: 5/29/71
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SL

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-110

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 2 1971	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ECO RESEARCH

Daniel H. Kohl, associate professor of Biology, and Barry Commoner, professor of Plant Physiology at WU, have received a \$282,400 research grant from the National Science Foundation for an intensive study of the effects of inorganic nitrogen fertilizer on the environment.

The first concern of the project will be to define the relationship between the increasing level of nitrates in the Sangamon River (Illinois) watershed and the intensive use of inorganic nitrogen fertilizer by local farmers. After this relationship is understood, the scientists hope to be able to predict how future use of commercial fertilizer will affect the level of nitrates found in water.

Project scientists will also investigate possible health hazards involved in drinking water with a high level of nitrates, and the relative benefits and costs—both economic and social—of the use of nitrogen fertilizer.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 "Student Life"
St. Louis, Missouri

Date: August 19, 1971
Edition: Vol. 92, #63
Author:
Editor: Washington Uni-
Title: versity

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-112

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
AUG 27 1971	
FBI-ST. LOUIS	

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC St Louis (105-212) (C)

DATE: 6-14-71

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: Barry Commoner

b6
b7C

On 6-4-71, TWA records being
checked on other matters revealed subject
received a book from [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

on 1-14-71 (airbill attached.)

Rec: For record purposes:

File Stripped
6/28/71
[signature]

105-212-111

[signature]
[signature]



FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Father Andrew M. Greeley

Pat Moynihan Puts 'Em Down

IN ALMOST enough time to be named the "Man of the Year," one candidate has at least started off 1972 with a flash. He is Daniel Patrick Moynihan, whose post-Christmas escapades were a rare dash of brilliance in an otherwise lackluster year.

I guess it's no secret that I greatly admire the way the Finn MacCool of Francis Street puts down both the right and the left. But seldom has he done it with so much zest as during this twelfth night.

On the day after Christmas, he took on J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI, indicating that it was time the national disgrace of Mr. Hoover's arbitrary and unchecked power be brought to an end. His point that being investigated by the FBI is indeed intimidation, if being bored to death is intimidation, has to be one of the best lines of the season.



Fr. Greeley

days later he took on the pompous American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and refused to address the meeting of these academic windbags because Humbert Humphrey had been heckled and hit with a tomato—at their presumably dignified scholarly sessions.

More than that, he hinted that the treatment of Humphrey smelled of fascism. The scientists recoiled in horror. Who could possibly think they were fascists just because they permitted their spoiled brat radical toughs to disrupt a meeting?

If Moynihan gets my award as man of the year for standing up for freedom of speech, Barry Commoner, the well publicized ecologist, gets the nod for being the dolt of the year.

MR. COMMONER was outraged at Moynihan for failing in his duty as vice president of the AAAS by not giving his speech. The best that can be said about

Mr. Commoner is that he is a phony.

It is an obligation of speakers to face hecklers and tomatoes but it is apparently not the obligation of men like Mr. Commoner to see that those who come to destroy freedom of speech are not kept out or, alternatively, put where they belong—behind bars on disorderly conduct charges.

MR. COMMONER has presumed to lecture all the rest of us about respect for the environment—for animals and birds and air and water. But he apparently assumes no responsibility to see that organizations, meetings and human beings are respected. It is bad, according to Mr. Commoner, to pollute the environment (and I strongly agree) but it is apparently not bad to pollute meetings.

Almost as bad as Mr. Commoner are those other scientists who informed the press that things were much better at this year's meetings than in the past.

GREAT PROGRESS is being made. One can rejoice that only a few sessions are disrupted, only a few speakers are insulted, only a few former public officials have vegetables thrown at them.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5A

The Western
Catholic

[Edition of Our
Sunday Visitor]

Huntington, Ind.

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

1-16-72

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 21 1972	
FBI — SAINT LOUIS	

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

No pollution without representation-Commoner

Chicago (AP)

Persons who suffer the hazards of pollution from an industry should have the right to make policy for that industry, Dr. Barry Commoner said Wednesday.

"No pollution without representation," Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, told about 750 persons gathered for seminars sponsored by an Illinois pollution control agency.

"It is the right of people who are being hurt by pollution to control the processes of pollution," Commoner said, and he illustrated his proposal with an indictment of the nation's electrical power industry.

"The kilowatt hour has no benefit until it is converted to something else," Commoner said. "Nobody eats it. Nobody drinks it. There is no economic

good until someone uses it to turn on a light."

The logic behind his proposal, Commoner said, is the ratio between the benefit derived from every unit of electricity and the pollution risk it takes to produce that unit.

In 1947, he said, every kilowatt hour added 70 cents to the Gross National Product. In 1967, the value added by each kilowatt hour slipped 35 per cent to 45 cents, he said. This ratio he called the power productivity ratio.

He said that although the power productivity ratio slipped in 20 years, the pollution hazards in power production have remained constant.

"At least half of the board of directors of an electric company should be composed of persons who live in the vicinity of its power plant," he said.

Often, he said, the power produced at a specific plant is consumed in areas farther away.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Pg. 20, Metro-East Journal

Date: 1/28/72
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

File Stripped

3-7-72

105-212-114

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 2 1972	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	
RM	

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner Assails Nixon On Pollution Veto

By a Washington Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 — Barry Commoner of Washington University in St. Louis sharply assailed President Richard M. Nixon today as a leader ready to spend vast sums on the Vietnam War but unwilling to pay the cost of curbing water pollution in the United States.

"What Mr. Nixon proposes to do," Commoner told the National Press Club here, "is to forbid the American people... to spend their own funds to save their own environment."

Commoner, director of the university's Center for the Biology of Natural Systems, attacked the President's action of last Tuesday in blocking use of more than half of the 11-billion-dollar outlay voted by Congress for municipal waste treatment systems.

The St. Louisan took part in a luncheon debate with John Maddox, British editor of "Nature" magazine, during which speakers discussed the gravity of environmental dangers facing the world. Commoner insisted a genuine crisis is at hand.

Commoner noted that Congress had approved the pollution-control bill over the President's veto, presumably reflecting a deep concern of the American people. He said Mr. Nixon's action in blocking fund outlays faced a legal challenge.

The President declared in 1970, Commoner said that America must reclaim the purity of its air and waters, and had promised immediate action to put municipal waste treatment plants wherever needed to clean up the water.

"Two years—and one election—after these brave words," Commoner told the Press Club audience, "Mr. Nixon tells us that what the people, and Congress, want now he will give them later—which, according to his own testimony — means never."

Commoner said the President had recently depicted the American citizen as "the child of the family." He said Mr. Nixon is now cast in the role of the stern father teaching the

child "discipline" and "responsibility" but cutting his allowance.

President Nixon is unwilling to solve the water pollution problem by "throwing money at it," Commoner said, recalling a term Mr. Nixon used in an interview.

"Yet he continues in his effort to 'solve' the problem in Vietnam by throwing not only huge sums of money, but ghastly quantities of bombs—continuing the first ecological war conducted by the United States since its brutal attacks on the American Indians."

Commoner termed environmental pollution a sign of massive disorganization of nature itself. It is not just something that is a casual by-product of a successful production system and can easily be dealt with, he said, now that society has gotten around to it.

16A St. Louis Post
Dispatch

Date: 11/30/72

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: St. Louis

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-117

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

July 31, 1973

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
SUBVERSIVE MATTERS - COMMUNISM

The "Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications", issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Unamerican Activities in the United States, House of Representatives, reflects on page 179 that the World Peace Counsel (WPC) has been cited as a "communist front active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

A first source advised that [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

(U)

A second source advised [REDACTED]

(U)

b6
b7C
b7D

The first source advised the following individuals

b6
b7C
b7D

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Classified By [REDACTED] b6
Exempt From GDS, Category 2 b7C
Date of Declassification:
Indefinite

105-212-119

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 6 1973	
FBI-ST. LOUIS	

Classified and Extended By 4279 [REDACTED]
Reason for Extension FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)
Date of Review for Declassification 7/31/93

5/15/80

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
SUBVERSIVE MATTERS - COMMUNISM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



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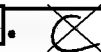
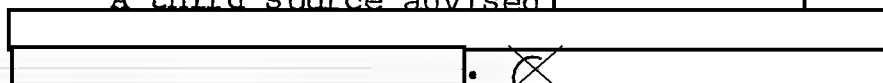
(U)

A third source advised

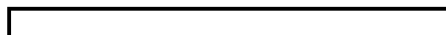


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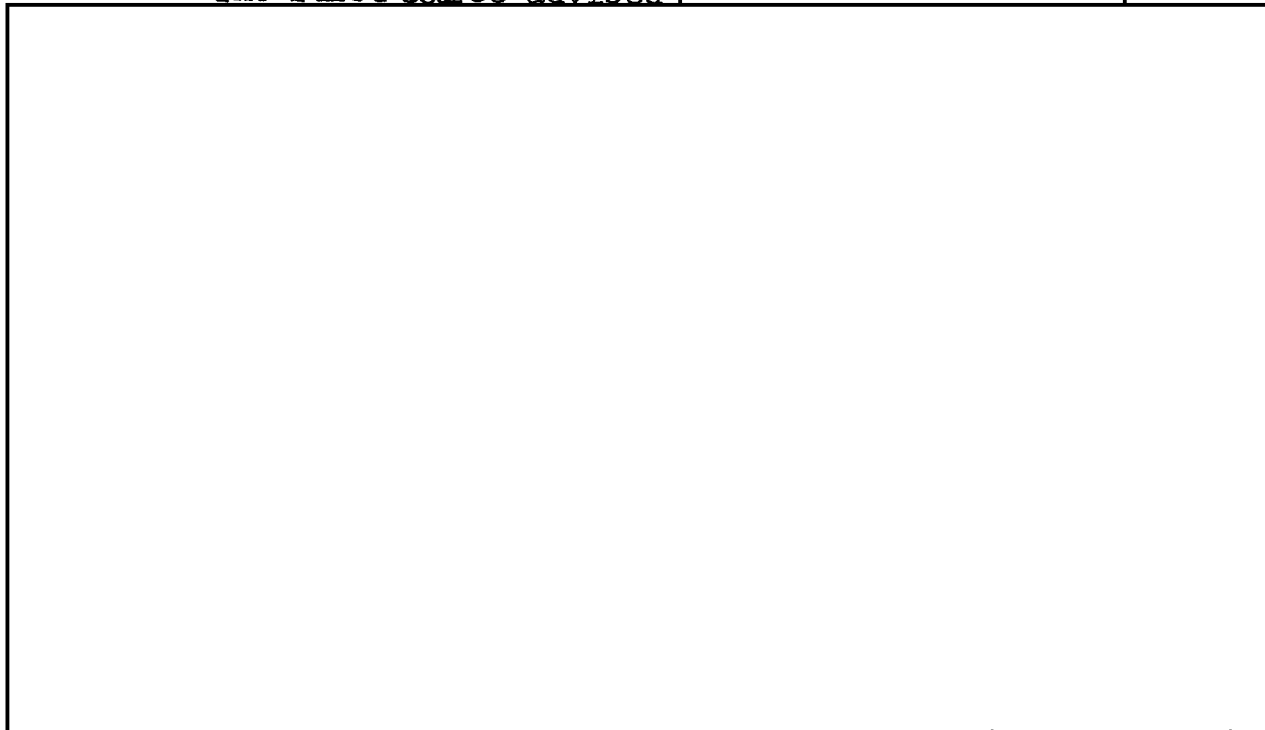
(U)



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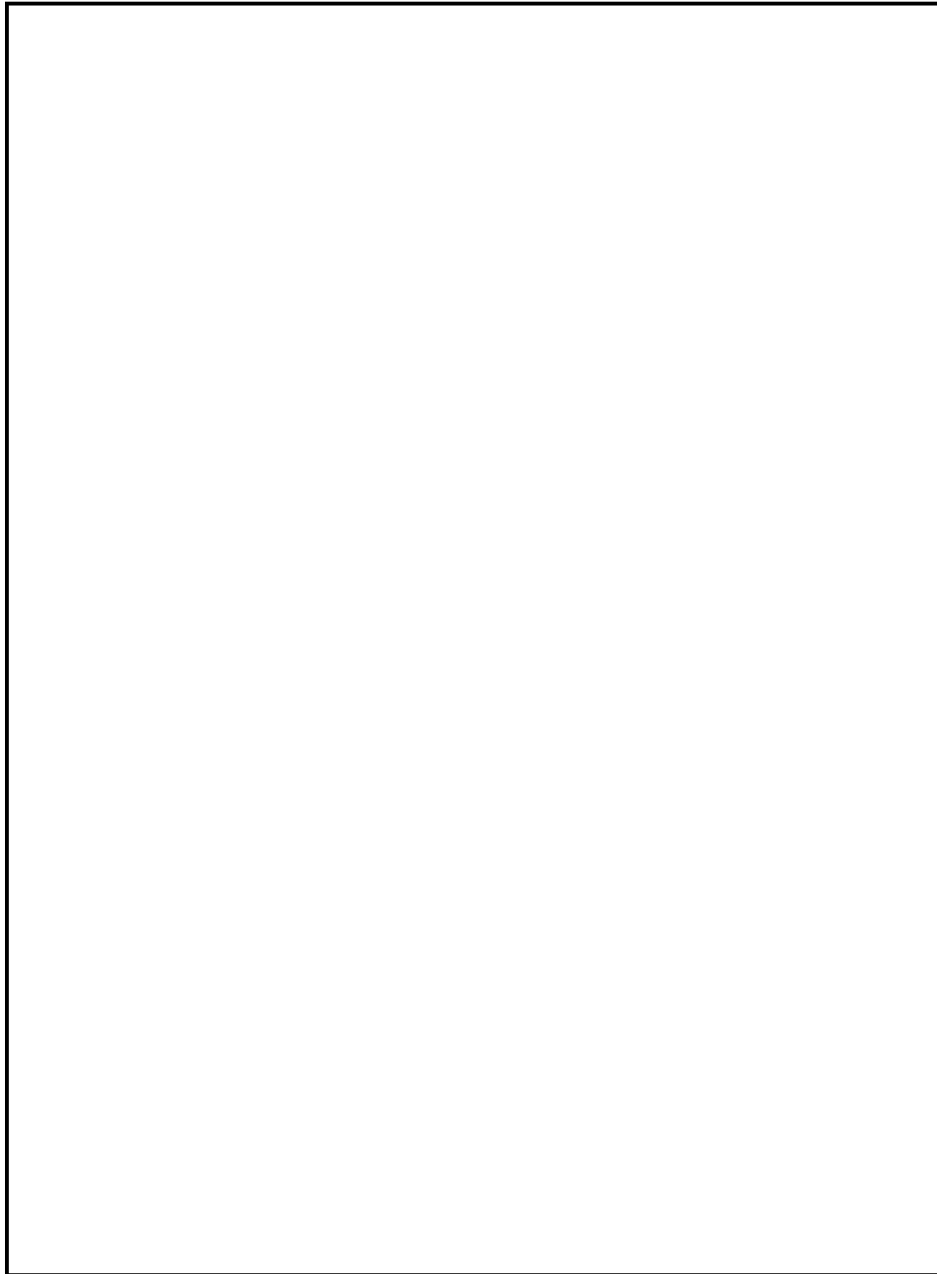
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WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
SUBVERSIVE MATTERS - COMMUNISM

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WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
SUBVERSIVE MATTERS - COMMUNISM

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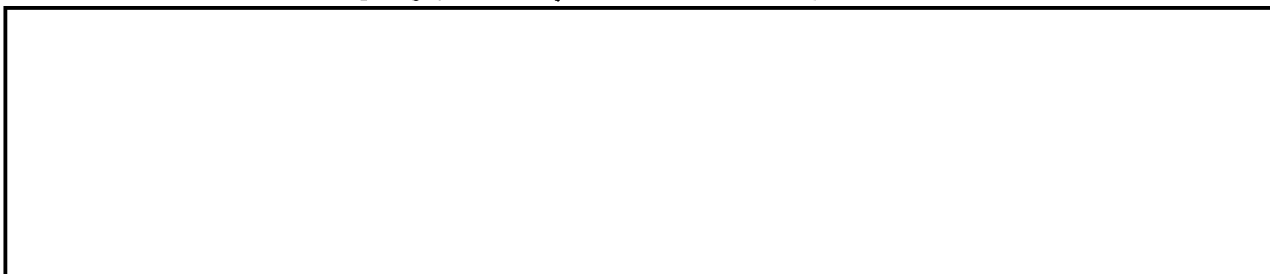


(U)

~~C~~

American Indian Movement (AIM) is self-described as the shock troops of Indian sovereignty that intends to raise questions in the minds of Indians and non-Indians alike regarding Indian sovereignty, land, and culture.

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b7C
b7D



United Front of Cairo (UFC) is a predominantly black organization which has

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
SUVERSIVE MATTERS - COMMUNISM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) maintained an economic boycott of white
merchants in Cairo, Illinois since
August, 1969. ~~C~~

b7D

The first source advised 

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(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

July 31, 1973

Title

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

Character

SUBVERSIVE MATTERS -
COMMUNISM

Reference

Chicago memorandum dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed
in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: 7-31-73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361031)
 FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-22364)(P)
 RE: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
 SUBVERSIVE MATTERS - C

Re St. Louis airtel to Bureau, 7-17-73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies and for
 receiving offices two copies each of an LHM regarding
 captioned matter.

Pursuant to SAC letter 72-3(C), receiving offices
 are requested to review LHM for appropriate investigative
 action regarding individuals or organizations mentioned
 therein. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This LHM is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because
 it contains information from a source, the disclosure of which
 might tend to identify the source and reasonably be expected
 to cause damage to the national security. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The LHM is addressed Chicago, Ill., to further protect

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 7)(RM)
- 2 - Chicago (Encl. 2)(RM)
- 2 - Detroit (Encl. 2)(RM)
- 2 - Indianapolis (Encl. 2)(RM)
- 2 - Kansas City (Encl. 2)(RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (100-16225)(Encl. 2)(RM)
- 2 - Minneapolis (Encl. 2)(RM)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2)(RM)
- 6 - St. Louis (2 - 100-22364)

Classified and Extended by 4279
 Reason for Ex. 1-2.4.2(2)
 Date of Review for Declassification 6/12/2000

(1 - 157-4139)(UNITED FRONT)
 (1 - 105-212)(COMMONER)

MJW:k1b
 (22)

105-212-120
 SEARCHED
 SERIALIZED gmk
 INDEXED
 FILED gmk

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

SL 100-22364

(U) the first source. ~~C~~

(U) The first source is ~~C~~

b7D

(U) The following sources were utilized to
characterize individuals mentioned in the LHM. ~~C~~

(U) Source Two is ~~C~~

b7D

Source Three is

b7D

In referenced airtel St. Louis mentioned

b6
b7C
b7D

(U) ~~C~~

F B I

Date: 8/14/73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361031)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-22364) P

SUBJECT: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC)
SM - C

Re SL airtel to Bureau, 7/31/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies and for receiving offices two copies each of two LHMs regarding captioned matter. Also enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the [REDACTED]

Pursuant to SAC Letter 72-3(C), receiving offices are requested to review the LHMs for appropriate investigative action regarding individuals or organizations mentioned therein.

These LHMs are being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because they contain information from a source, the disclosure of which would identify this source and reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. - 15) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (Enc. - 4) (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (Enc. - 4) (RM)
- 2 - Indianapolis (Enc. - 4) (RM)
- 2 - Kansas City (Enc. - 4) (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (100-16225) (Enc. - 4) (RM)
- 2 - Minneapolis (Enc. - 4) (RM)
- 2 - New York (Enc. - 4) (RM)
- ⑥ - St. Louis
- 2 - 100-22364

1 - 157-4139 (UNITED FRONT)
① - 105-212 (COMMONER)

MJW:pdp
(22)

105-212-122

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FILED	<i>[Signature]</i>

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Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SL . 100-22364

There are two LHMs and they are addressed
Chicago, Illinois, to further protect the first source.
The first source is [REDACTED] The following sources
were utilized to characterize individuals mentioned
in the LHM:

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Source two is [REDACTED]

b7D

Source three is [REDACTED]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 14, 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC)
SUBVERSIVE MATTERS - COMMUNISM

(U) This investigation is based on information which indicates that captioned organization is engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), and 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy); or Title 50, U. S. Code, Sections 781-810 (Internal Security Act of 1950 and the Communist Control Act of 1954). ~~C~~

(U) The World Peace Council (WPC) in the United States is controlled by the Communist Party USA (CPUSA). ~~C~~

(U) The CPUSA has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The CPUSA was described on May 28, 1942, by the Attorney General as "...from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is an organization that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the government of the United States." The CPUSA was also cited on December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948, by the Attorney General as a "subversive" organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means". There has been no evidence that the primary aims and objectives of the CPUSA have changed over the years. ~~C~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified and Extended by 4279 pfb
Reason for Extension FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 (2)
Date of Review for Declassification 6/12/2000

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification: Indefinite

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 14, 1973

Title	WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC)
Character	SUBVERSIVE MATTERS - COMMUNISM
Reference	Chicago memorandum dated August 14, 1973.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed
in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner For Curbing Synthetics

HOUSTON, Dec. 7 (AP).— A Washington University environmental scientist says 80 to 90 per cent of the petrochemical industry should be shut down permanently.

Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University, said yesterday that the industry was a notorious energy waster.

He said that petrochemical plants consumed excessive energy to produce items often of doubtful value and for which there are natural substitutes.

"We have to ask whether we want to have plastic olive stabbers or gasoline," Commoner said.

He said that the manufacturer of synthetic fabrics like nylon consumed twice as much energy as the production of cotton, which draws most of its required energy from the sun.

Commoner, who is also board chairman of the Scientists for Public Information, made the remarks in a press conference at the University of Houston, where he took part in a panel program on the limits of world resources.

He was asked whether he really expects the petrochemical industry to go out of business.

"When there is no oil to make plastics, nothing in the world is going to save the petrochemical industry," he replied. When oil goes high enough per barrel, they'll find themselves unable to compete with cotton.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P9, St. Louis Post
Dispatch, St. Louis,
Missouri

Date: 12/7/73
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SL
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-123

ED. Miller
FBI — SAINT LOUIS

SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-23236)(P)

12-7-73

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POLITICAL RIGHTS DEFENSE FUND
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2) - St. Louis
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[Signature]

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY ASSEMBLY SERIES PRESENTS

DR. BARRY COMMONER

DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER FOR THE BIOLOGY OF NATURAL
SYSTEMS, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
TO DELIVER A LECTURE IN THE SERIES ENTITLED

"THE ENERGY CRISIS"



GRAHAM CHAPEL
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13 11:00 AM
free and open to all

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

P2, Student Life,
St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 3/12/74
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SL
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-126

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 15 1974	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner speaks here tomorrow

Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at WU, will speak on "The Meaning of the Energy Crisis," at 11 a.m. tomorrow, March 13, in Graham Chapel. His talk is free and open to the public.

Commoner will discuss the consequences of the energy scare upon the environmental movement, and is speaking as part of an Office of Student Affairs Assembly Series symposium "Energy: Crisis or Conspiracy?"

He is currently studying the origins and the significance of alterations in the environment as a result of modern technology.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P1, Student Life,
— St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 3/12/74
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SL

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-127

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 19 1974	
FBI — SAINT LOUIS	

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Use sun, not nuclear reactors, scientists urge

By EDWARD W. O'BRIEN
Globe-Democrat, Washington
Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON.—The government's program for generating electricity through breeder nuclear reactors "may culminate in a catastrophic failure in the national energy supply," Washington University Professor Barry Commoner and other scientists have charged.

They contend the country should turn instead to sunshine as a safe, limitless and pollution-free source of energy.

"THE TOTAL electric demand could be met (by solar energy) in the year 2000 without establishing the breeder program," the scientists said Tuesday at a press conference and in documents submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Commoner, as chairman of a New York-headquartered group called the Scientists' Institute for Public Information, attacked AEC's handling of a current case on environmental effects of breeder reactors, which convert uranium into plutonium while producing electric power.

The United States is "at a crossroads," Commoner said because the breeder program is planned as "the backbone" of new sources of energy, with 23 per cent of all electricity to come from liquid metal fast breeders by the turn of the century.

The Scientists' Institute has already won a significant court victory with a ruling the AEC is required to issue an environmental impact statement on breeder reactors.



Barry Commoner

THE SCIENTISTS' new move Tuesday was to denounce the environmental statement released by AEC March 14 as "ludicrous and frivolous" because of the alleged omission or brush-off of many critical issues.

The AEC statement failed to make clear, the scientists contended, that the fuel in a breeder reactor "can sustain uncontrollable nuclear reactions that may culminate in an explosive nuclear runaway if it becomes only slightly more compacted than usual."

Another hazard, the scientists said, is that plutonium is "the most dangerous radioactive contaminant known" and that "enormous amounts will have to be shipped around the country."

In another charge, the scientists said the plutonium produced by the reactors would be "in a form that, unlike present nuclear fuels, can

be made directly into a nuclear bomb."

"THUS, if it is established, the breeder program would create a new, serious hazard—illegal construction of nuclear weapons from stolen plutonium," the scientists said.

David Inglis, a University of Massachusetts professor and former official at the AEC National Argonne Laboratory near Chicago, said only 2 per cent of federal energy research money is going into solar energy. The figure should be 50 per cent, he said.

Commoner said the technical feasibility of solar energy has been proved, and the country should expend money and effort to solve the cost question.

He said his personal position is "very much against" the breeder program.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P10, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 4/24/74
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: SL
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-128

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 24 1974	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Teller And Commoner Disagree On Future U.S. Energy Policy

By E. F. PORTER JR.
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—If the nation fails to find more energy, the consequence will be world-wide depression, famine and war.

That was the warning today from physicist Edward Teller, who played a key role in the development of the hydrogen bomb and a faculty member at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory of the University of California.

If the nation tries to find more energy by means currently under active consideration, the result will be economic disaster, the rise of a military dictatorship, and fascism. That was the prediction of ecologist Barry Commoner, head of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University.

These two jeremiads, irreconcilable and poles apart, climaxed four days of hearings on the role of nuclear power in achieving national energy independence. The hearings are being sponsored by the Federal Energy Administration, which has until Nov. 1 to come up with a blueprint for Project Independence.

* There was no debate. Commoner waited while Teller spoke; Teller left as soon as he was finished.

In synopsis, Commoner's prediction, which was based on a study by his Washington University associates, is this:

Additional energy, such as deeper oil wells and nuclear power plants, are increasingly expensive. The costs are rising so fast that even before the resources are exhausted of the environment is ruined, the money will be gone, he said.

Commoner cited recent Government reports that he said show that although it now takes about \$40 of capital investment to produce a barrel of oil, it will take \$600 a barrel in 1965.

Commoner read other figures showing that in 10 years energy production will consume more than 80 per cent of all capital investment.

Commoner said that the capital crunch, when it comes, will tend to pinch the weaker parts of the economy—small farmers, for example, and the poor.

Conventional solutions to the energy crisis and those most often suggested by Government and industry spokesmen at the

hearings include development of breeder reactors (which generate plutonium for nuclear fuel while using it), coal gasification and exploitation of oil shale.

But Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota, where the world's richest coal deposits are found, are semiarid and coal gasification demands vast amounts of water and strip mining the coal would spoil the land, Commoner said.

Moreover, he continued, both oil shale refining and coal gasification result in emissions of hydrocarbons suspected of causing cancer.

Commoner cited a warning that the plutonium produced by breeders could be stolen and a few pounds fashioned into a bomb with materials obtainable in a hardware store.

According to plans of the Atomic Energy Commission for breeder reactor development, there will be enough plutonium in commercial use in the United States by the year 2000 to make 10,000 bombs, each capable of destroying a medium sized city, Commoner said.

"The only possibility is a federal nuclear security force," he said. "The nation's power

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P4, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 9/13/74
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: SL
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-129

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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SEP 18 1974	
FBI — SAINT LOUIS	

generating system would become literally an armed camp run by the military.

"I personally regard it, as the seductive first step toward fascism."

Commoner reckoned that if every dwelling in the country were fitted with solar collectors and some energy conservation measures were instituted, the nation could save an amount of energy equivalent to its present imports of foreign oil, at about the same cost.

A full-scale solar energy development program, furthermore, could supply the entire U.S. energy budget, he said.

"The argument that it would take too much land is hokey," Commoner continued. "It would take six one hundredths of 1 per cent of the land — tops of buildings and parking lots could be used."

Teller said that without a continuing supply of energy, industrial and agricultural production would suffer, with resulting worldwide hunger and, eventually, a food war.

"The major crisis is the danger of starvation next to which the Depression of the 1930s is minor," he said.

Specifically Teller called for:

(1) Stepped-up exploration on the outer continental shelf and development of bacteria capable of devouring oil spills.

(2) An immediate ban on importation of natural gas by sea.

(3) Immediate development of methods for extraction of oil from oil shale underground.

(4) Underground and perhaps undersea, installation of nuclear power plants, "where they will not hurt a single human being."

(5) World-wide distribution of nuclear power plants.

On other energy alternatives, Teller commented:

Solar—"We must beware of imaginative popular schemes. For heating water, fine."

Wind—"Not a solution. It's all right for the windward side of Hawaii, where it would serve one half of a per cent of the population."

Burning refuse to generate power—"to deflect needed effort to unreasonable hopes is simply the effect of misguided opinion."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Teach-In highlights anti-war movement

by Greg Freeman

As the Vietnam war draws to a close, an Indochinese Teach-in was held on the Washington University campus yesterday, beginning in the Quad at noon. A crowd of about 150 people gathered to hear numerous speakers offer their perspectives on the war in Vietnam and the future of Indochina.

Barry Commoner, Director of the Center for Biology of Natural Systems, spoke first. He spoke of the history of the anti-war movement in the United States and how the demonstrations of students had changed the mood in the country from one of general apathy to one of definite opposition to military aid for Vietnam.

Commoner stated, "This is a country that boasts of its economic wealth, but it is still a country

that is enslaved by its economic masters...Nothing can stand in the way of people armed with the truth and willing to fight with it."

Jon Cohen, a graduate student, gave more information on student involvement in the anti-war protests.

"By 1970," Cohen commented, "thirty ROTC buildings across the country had been burned down, over 100,000 people had demonstrated in Washington against the war, and over half of the college campuses in the United States had held protests."

"As a result," added Cohen, "there was an eventual elimination of the draft, and the war is generally over."

Gary Porter, Co-director of the Indochina Resource Center in Washington, was the third speaker. Porter told of the history of

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pl-4, Student Life,
St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 4/25/75
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: 100-20608 (AMER.
FRIENDS SERV.)
105-212(BARRY
Character: COMMONER)
or
Classified: b6
Submitting Office: SL b7C
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-131

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APR 26 1975
FBI - ST. LOUIS
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the Vietnam War since the 60's, bringing it up to the present.

"There is a question as to whether our 'leaders' in Washington are able to feel guilt and recognition of error," stated Porter.

He commented that there was one step that must be completed before the war could end. "We should be prepared to rise up in protest immediately should the

war heat up again," he said.

Porter said that he believed that the Vietnamese people desire reconciliation, not only with their own people, but with the United States as well.

Alan Kandel, a member of the Revolutionary Student Brigade, followed Porter. He spoke of how imperialism had been the culprit of the Vietnamese war. "Imperialism is right out in front of us," he said. "What we have to do is see it for what it is, organize the people to fight it, and tear it down.

"And if we ever get tired of the struggle, or think that it's too

much to take on, we can look to the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples and see that the people, when united, will never be defeated."

Arlene O'Bryan, of the American Friends Service Committee, was the last speaker during the public meeting. She said that the "myth of Communism" had caused more destruction in the past twenty years than anything else.

"Let us have solidarity with the Vietnamese people," she concluded, "and against those who will be obstacles to us."

Following the meeting, workshops were held on Indochina, U.S. foreign policy, and what could be done by individuals in America to get the U.S. completely out of the Far East.

Several suggestions came out of the action projects workshop. They included: organizing groups to voice opinions against the war; urging as many people as possible to write Congress to demand that the South Vietnamese evacuations be completed immediately; and urging people to attend a picket Saturday, April 26 at 1 p.m. to protest troops and aid to Saigon. The picket will take place at the Federal Building, 15th and Market streets.

At 7 p.m. the film, *Introduction to the Enemy*, with Tom Hayden and Jane Fonda, was shown in Wilson auditorium.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Economic end predicted for nuclear power

By DAVID M. GREBLER
Business Writer

Recent government announcements of decisions to delay or cut back the schedule and budget for development of the nuclear breeder reactor is "a veiled acknowledgment that the entire nuclear program is heading for an early death", according to



a statement issued here Wednesday by the Scientists' Institute for Public Information (SIPI).

Responding to an announcement Monday by Dr.

Commoner Robert C. Seamans Jr., administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), of a new energy development plan for the United States, the scientists called for Congressional hearings to determine and publicize the facts of the government's nuclear power program.

Washington University's Dr. Barry Commoner is chairman of New York-based SIPI, and issued Wednesday's statement in conjunction with Alan McGowan, SIPI president.

The report issued Monday by ERDA calls for pursuing a number of possible energy sources rather than devoting all efforts to one target — nuclear breeder reactors.

Wednesday's SIPI statement suggests that nuclear power development is doomed to economic collapse also.

The ERDA report issued by Seamans said that 1987 can no longer be regarded as a target date for commercial use of a nuclear breeder reactor.

"Without commercial operation of the entire breeder fuel cycle," the SIPI statement says, "there is no way to recycle nuclear fuel — to generate the large amount of plutonium needed to sustain the projected growth of the nuclear power program."

Without recycling of breeder-regenerated fuel, the nuclear power program will have to continue its reliance on the present throwaway use of enriched uranium, according to the scientists.

The statement quotes studies which project that, without fuel recycling, the cost of nuclear power will become equal, and then exceed, the cost of coal-fired power by 1980-85.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P12B, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 7/3/75
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

105-212 (B.
COMMONER)

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SL

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-132

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 7 1975	
FBI — SAINT LOUIS	

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner loses W.U. power struggle

A Washington University environmental center headed by Dr. Barry Commoner is being stripped of some of its power and absorbed into the university's biology department.

A power struggle between Commoner's formerly autonomous Center for the Biology of Natural Systems and the biology department appeared to be the main reason for the change, according to school officials interviewed.

COMMONER DECLINED to comment until 11 a.m. Wednesday, when he will give a previously scheduled lecture on "Science and Political Power" at Graham Chapel at the University. He said he would respond to the university's action in detail then.

The environmental center has received many government and private grants to conduct ecological studies.

University officials said they would continue to honor the center's research contracts.

Conflict between Commoner's group and others in the biology department surfaced in a dispute over how much space should be allocated for the center and how much for noncenter biology staff. Both are in Rebstock Hall on the university's campus.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY Chancellor William H. Danforth said this space dispute was one of the reasons that Dr. Joel Mandelstam, a widely known microbiologist at Oxford University in England, decided about 10 days ago not to come here to direct the school's biology department.

"That brought this problem to a head," Danforth said.

Under the former organization, Commoner reported directly to the vice chancellor instead of to the chairman of the biology department.

Under the new organization, effective Feb. 1, the biology department chairman has control over space allocations and also has power to veto research project applications sought by Commoner's group. Commoner is on the biology department faculty.

THE SPACE dispute is part of a larger conflict between some professors aligned with Commoner and others in the biology department, according to some sources.

The center concentrates on applied science and many of the rest of us feel the emphasis should be on basic or pure science," a source said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

St. Louis Globe Democrat

Page 12A

St. Louis, Missouri

Date: January 27, 1976
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-133

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 28 1976	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fixit Curiosity Of Commoner

By Robert Sanford
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff
SECOND IN A SERIES

When Barry Commoner decided to write a book about energy, he wrote to William Shawn, editor of The New Yorker magazine, saying that he had begun. Shawn replied that he would like to see the manuscript from time to time as it progressed.

As Commoner worked on the book during about a year's time he received encouragement from editors at the magazine. The decision was made that the magazine would print a good part of the book. The project proceeded and the magazine portions appeared under the title "Energy" in three issues of the magazine this month.

The book is no puff job, no crowd-pleaser. I quote some concluding lines:

"Here we come to the end of the blind, mindless chain of events that transformed the technologies of agricultural and industrial production and reorganized transportation; that increased the output of the production system but increased its appetite for capital, energy, and other resources even more; that eliminated jobs and degraded the environment; that concentrated the physical power of energy and the social power of the resultant wealth into ever fewer, larger corporations; and that has fed this power on a diet of unemployment and poverty.

"Here is the basic fault that has created the environmental crisis and the energy crisis, and that threatens — if no remedy is found — to engulf us in the wreckage of a crumbling economic system.

"Now all this has culminated in the confession of those who hold power: that the capitalist economic system, which has loudly proclaimed itself the best means of assuring a rising standard of living for the people of the United States, can survive, if at all, only by reducing that standard of living.

It was the second book by Commoner to be printed in The New Yorker prior to publication. The first was "The Closing Circle," a study of the environmental crisis, published in 1971. It now exists in 16 languages and has sold some 500,000 copies.

A magazine writer who interviewed Commoner a few years ago said Commoner had clout. On the other hand, Commoner, talking of his obvious publishing success, said he had been helped by a New York literary agent who is now dead, Marie Rodell.

"She had been Rachel Carson's agent," he said, "and The New Yorker had printed Miss Carson's book, 'Silent Spring.' So Miss Rodell knew some people at The New Yorker."

But clout might not be a bad word if it is taken to mean the strength of an idea in its time. Energy is an issue of these times and Commoner seems to have been aware of it very early. Before the oil crunch occurred in 1973 and woke everybody up, Commoner had been lecturing to congressional committees about the need for a national energy policy — just as he had been preaching about pollution and ecology in the 1960s. Perhaps that is how one acquires clout — or puts across the idea that he is a writer who knows something about the issue.

Commoner is not just a writer. Still, he has written a lot and his writings can serve as an introduction to the man. There's a bibliography, a list, available at his office at the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University. The list is 18 pages long and contains about 200 entries — scientific papers, articles, books, transcripts of testimony before committees.

One finds that in 1937 he wrote a paper describing a quantitative study of the staining of marine eggs by neutral red. And that in 1950, with three associates, wrote about the growth of tobacco mosaic virus (the first of a score of papers about the virus and cell growth). And that in 1954, with two associates, George E. Pake and Jonathan Townsend, wrote about free radicals (molecules with unpaired electrons).

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

St. Louis Post Dispatch, Page 3D
St. Louis, Missouri

Date: Feb. 23, 1976

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: SL 105-212

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

Closed

105-212-134

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SL 105-212

in biological materials.

Then, as one goes down the list the subject matter begins to change: an article in 1958 about the hazard of radioactive fallout, in 1962 about the social responsibility of the scientist, in 1964 about water pollution, in 1966 a book called "Science and Survival," question-

ing whether science was getting out of hand, in 1968 an article about nature under attack, and so forth through ecology, energy and solar energy.

To go from microscopic studies of proteins in virus cells (molecular biology) to an understanding of the many forces that affect ecological systems and the environment is quite a change of scope. Commoner says he came to Washington U. (in 1947) because the school offered him freedom to study the mosaic virus, a strain that offered a window into the makeup of the cell and the way the cell reproduced. (He adds, with a smile, that another reason he came here was that, in 1947, he needed a job.)

His work with the virus was early in the recognition of RNA (ribonucleic acid) and won him an award in 1953 from the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His work with Townsend and Pake on free radicals in biological materials has been described as original and the foundation of a method of study that has been extremely useful in science.

But Commoner says his interests never were limited only to what went on in the laboratory, and what brought him out of the laboratory in 1953 was strontium 90, a product of atmospheric nuclear bomb tests. He studied what he could find out about it; it frightened him and he wanted to make known his concern.

He has said, "The scientist has been put into the laboratory by the elaborate labor of society and has the responsibility to do something of value. Isolation is a method of solving a problem, not a way of life."

He joined other scientists in opposing nuclear bomb tests. His studies about fallout led to broader concerns about pollution of the environment from other sources. He studied the impact of technology on the environment, the impact of such things as fertilizers, detergents, chemical pesticides, automobiles and nuclear power plants.

The environmentalist, Commoner explains, has to deal in many disciplines — the physical sciences, biology, engineering, technology, demography, economics and political science. How does he find his way into these?

"Well, personally, I go to the library and try to find out what is known, so that I'll know what the issues are," Commoner said.

It was through the realization of the complexity of the mix of ideas bearing on the environment that Commoner established the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems in 1966 at Washington U. Today it has on its staff 15 research associates in nine disciplines, including philosophy, sociology and applied math.

Now all of this sounds pretty heavy — RNA and free radicals and mixed disciplines — and maybe that's the way the world is today. But Commoner also has about him a Tom Swift-Tom Edison fixit curiosity reminiscent of earlier, more romantic days of science. He likes to make gadgets.

When he was a schoolboy in Brooklyn, he recalls, his uncle gave him a microscope — which he attempted to improve. Commoner was born in Brooklyn. His parents were Russian immigrants; his father worked as a tailor until he went blind.

As a boy Commoner joined an education course at the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens and grew vegetables on a 10-by-15-foot plot not far from Ebbets Field. He was a shy boy, he recalls, and had to take a corrective speech course in high school to overcome the shyness.

Armed with his microscope, he roamed the Brooklyn parks searching for "goop" to study under the lenses. He joined the New York Microscopical Society at the Museum of Natural History and for that group he built a micro projector made of an automobile headlight that shined up under the microscope, through a prism and projected an image on the wall.

"It was a group of pros and amateurs," he said. "The rules were not very rigid. I remember one man's contribution was that he had inscribed the Lord's Prayer on a microscope slide. I had an exhibit showing the effect of

electricity on paramium. I would turn on the current and they would stop moving."

Commoner entered Columbia University after high school. "This may sound odd today," he said, "but in the 1930s it was not easy for a Jewish boy from Brooklyn to get into Columbia. I made it through the help of an aunt who knew some people there."

Commoner's teacher-mentor at Columbia, Selig Hecht, found a graduate fellowship for Commoner on graduation. After three years at Harvard he had a Ph.D. at age 23. He got a job at Queens College at a salary of \$1800. He also served as educational director for the air raid warden program in New York. He wrote a manual and gave speeches. In 1942 he joined the Navy.

Commoner ended his Navy career in 1946 as naval liaison officer in the U.S. Senate, but in the intervening years — as a lieutenant — he served as a sort of scientific-idea-fixit man in naval aviation.

First there was the problem of aviators losing their oxygen supply at high altitudes. Commoner devised an exercise in which the man could take a deep breath and hold it in, using muscles to create pressure in the lungs, and could exist at, say, 25,000 feet.

"Oxygen is utilized in the lungs along with pressure," Commoner said. "At altitude it isn't that the oxygen isn't there. It's just that the pressure is missing. So I said the thing to do was to increase the pressure. It's the same sort of idea used in modern, pressurized jets. The exercise was called emergency pressure breathing. I spent some time teaching it to flight surgeons."

Next there was the problem of fever caused by ticks on South Pacific islands. The war had proceeded to the point where the United States was preparing to invade the islands, but first something had to be done about the ticks else the invaders would simply arrive and get sick. The answer was to spray the areas

with DDT — from a combat plane.

A sprayer had been devised for the exhaust of a Grumman fighter plane but under tests it was shown to make too fine a mist that might blow away.

"Boy! Those were some tests," Commoner said. "Really scientific. We did them in the jungle in the Philippines. To see if our spray had penetrated we would send men into the jungle in teams of two at various points. One man would take off his shirt. His partner would wait 2 minutes and then count the number of mosquitoes on his bare back."

To get droplets that would penetrate the jungle, Commoner devised a pump-out opening for a wing-attached fuel tank, the opening just aft of a small grate of chicken wire that would produce turbulence. A change in the loop size of the chicken wire would change the size of the droplets.

There is an irony in this, Commoner, now opposed to overuse of pesticides, was once involved in spraying a lot of DDT. "I've been asked if I would do it again," he said. "My answer is yes."

After all, that was war.

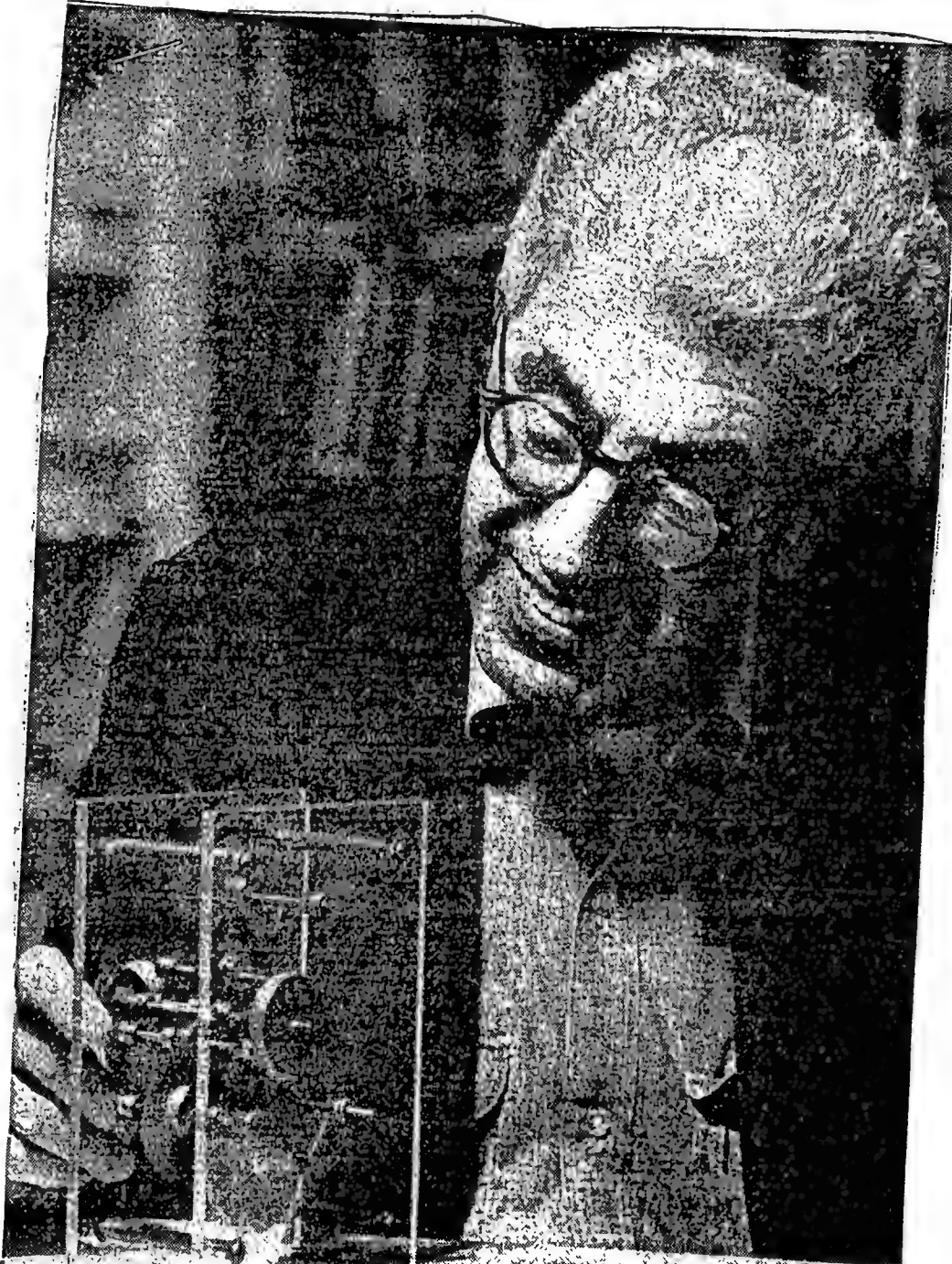
The latest gadget Commoner has devised is a solar water heater at his farm south of Potosi. It's some copper pipe winding through some black wax in a glass-covered box about the size of a horse trough. Commoner and his wife, Gloria Gordon, a psychologist, (they met in New York shortly after World War II) like to spend weekends at the 450-acre farm where they pasture about 100 cattle.

In town, Commoner usually walks the mile from his home in Clayton to Washington U. Are there other ways in which his ecological concerns are reflected in his life style?

"Well, we try to avoid synthetic additives in our food," he said. "I wear cotton and wool clothes. I drive a car that has a diesel engine — because of the emissions and the good mileage. We use soap in the washing machine. It works fine. But, really, I don't do anything extreme. I'm no eco-freak."

TOMORROW: The Committee For Environmental Information.

SL 105-212



Barry Commoner, something of a gadgeteer, looks at a gearbox microscope rig that he designed. It didn't work. He uses it as a paper weight. (Post-Dispatch Photo by Frederic F. Sweets)

FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Energy: Facing Disturbing Concepts

By Robert Sanford
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

FIRST OF A SERIES

Energy, that bright ingredient that has worked marvels in the land, has begun to show signs of fading. We are asked to turn down the thermostat and join a car pool. Still, the heating bill goes up and gasoline costs more. Soon, we're told, the costs will go up more and more. Where are we?

Barry Commoner, Washington University professor and a widely known environmentalist, has written a book about energy. He writes with some authority on this uneasy subject. If the American householder is wondering whether he might go broke buying energy, Commoner's answer seems to be that the entire economy might succumb.

This is rather like Commoner acting in the role of a physician and saying, "Of course you feel bad. Now, let me tell you why you feel bad." The reason we feel bad about energy, he says, is that its use has been directed by a desire to make profits rather than by what is useful to society. He suggests some remedies — development of solar energy and some kind of improved social control on energy use.

So the book is not without hope. It is even reassuring on some counts — such as estimates of oil reserves in the United States — but paints no rosy future scenes. Commoner begins at motor oil and ends at Marx. And it is some trip.

The book, under the title, "The Poverty of Power," is to be published in the spring by Knopf. A large chunk of it, about two-thirds, has appeared in the first three issues in February of The New Yorker magazine (Marx beside the Rolls-Royce ads!).

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PlG, St. Louis Post
Dispatch, St. Louis,
Missouri

Date: 2/22/76
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 105-212
Submitting Office: SL
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-135

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 24 1976	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

How does one get from oil to Marx? Follow the money signs, says Commoner. The decision several years ago by major American oil companies to reduce domestic exploration and substitute more profitable Middle East arrangements has led to higher prices and sparked a wave of inflation that continues to strain the economy, he says.

Beyond that, a lot of industrial production decisions since World War II have led to more and more use of energy. So we use more and more energy that costs more and more money — capital — and pretty soon we have a shortage of capital.

It's an uphill road to climb, and in looking ahead a decade it is possible to predict that energy production could consume as much as 80 per cent of all available capital. Such a position would be awfully wobbly and out of balance, of course, with the energy industry chewing up its own customers.

So that's how the road leads to Marx, that is, when capital no longer is able to renew itself the system isn't working.

Commoner writes, "All this suggests that it may be time to view the faults of the United States capitalist economic system from the vantage point of an alternative — to debate the relative merits of capitalism and socialism. Such a debate — to compare the relative merits of capitalist and socialist economic systems, or a system that attempts to combine features of both — is now the central issue of political life in Europe, and it is perhaps time that the

people of the United States entered into it as well."

Such talk is not likely to be very popular in banking circles and board rooms. There may be criticism that Commoner, a biologist-environmentalist, should not presume to discuss economics.

Commoner wrote in an earlier book, "The Closing Circle," that, "Environmental problems seem to have an uncanny way of penetrating to the core of those issues that most gravely burden the modern world. . . . If the environmentalist shrinks from intruding upon the complex domain of the economist and the political scientist, then they will need to find their way into the equally difficult terrain of the environmental sciences.

"On the other hand, if the environmentalist plunges headlong into economic matters, he may quickly lose his way in a maze of unfamiliar theory and poorly understood controversies, finally to be swamped in a flood of professional disdain. Nevertheless, it seems to me that, given the urgency of the situation, both economist and environmentalist are obliged to take the risk of reaching across the boundaries of their disciplines and to accept the consequent criticism as something to be borne, cheerfully if possible, as a social duty."

His was not a headlong plunge into economics, Commoner says. He did a lot of reading, and in the course of it became a friend and correspondent of Prof. K. William Kapp, once of Wesleyan University and now of the University of Basel, author of a book titled, "The Social Costs of Private Enterprise." Kapp has complimented Commoner on his abilities in transdisciplinary analysis.

That said, here are some ideas treated in the Commoner series in The New Yorker under the title, "Energy."

He cites numerous reports and studies that indicate that major U.S. oil firms decided in the 1950s to divert to foreign countries their efforts to find and produce oil. The reason for the decision, he writes, can be summed up in one word: profit.

He continues: "We now know that

there is no physical reason for the failure of the petroleum industry to keep up with domestic demand, a failure that made the country dependent on foreign oil and set the scene for the 1973 oil crisis and the ensuing economic difficulties.

"Despite confusing disagreements among oil geologists, it is now evident that 325 billion barrels of domestic crude oil are available to us. At the present rate of oil consumption, this amount would take care of the total national demand for oil, without any imports, for 50 or 60 years.

"There is good reason to believe that in that time nearly all our present reliance on oil could be replaced by energy from our one renewable source — the sun."

Coal, Commoner writes, exists in vast amounts in the U.S., enough to last 400 to 600 years. But it also is the most polluting of the three fossil fuels, natural gas, oil and coal. So, machines to reduce its air pollution add to the cost of its use.

Methods of liquification or gasification of coal add tremendously to the cost for the amount of energy gained, he writes. For each dollar invested, the amount of energy gained is reduced about 90 per cent when compared to the burning of raw coal, he writes. And proposals by the Government to make such experimental processes attractive to private capital—through subsidies or price adjustments—add a special irony in that the public would be burdened with higher fuel prices if the process succeeds or with higher taxes if it fails, Commoner writes.

Nuclear power is an illusory solution to the energy crisis, Commoner writes, because uranium resources will run out even sooner than oil reserves. There was supposed to have been an answer to that, he notes, in the development of a breeder reactor that would produce fuel. But that has not happened and time is running out on the idea.

Commoner writes: "For plants constructed to operate in 1976, compared with those that went into operation in 1970, capital costs increased by 10 per cent for refineries, by 60 per cent for coal-fired power plants, and by 150 per

cent for nuclear power plants.

"Thus, the need for the breeder reactor—a far more complex machine than the conventional reactor—has been removed by a kind of technological irony: the conventional reactors have themselves become so much more complex, and therefore so much more expensive, that the reduced cost of fuel which the breeder was supposed to achieve is much less economically significant.

"The cost of electricity produced by nuclear reactors now depends more on capital costs than on fuel costs, and the breeder is hardly the kind of power

plant that can serve in this situation; compared with a conventional reactor, the breeder would reduce fuel costs but greatly increase capital costs. And so the breeder has been rendered obsolete."

Where's the good news? Perhaps in the sun, Commoner says. Solar energy is no panacea, he says, but given proper development it should work very nicely. "Most recent studies . . . conclude that midway through the twenty-first century, or even somewhat sooner, we could obtain all, or nearly all, our energy from the sun," he writes.

The ways of getting hold of solar

energy have not been explored fully, he says. Take the photovoltaic cell, for instance.

The photovoltaic cell is a thin slice of silicon crystal that produces electricity in sunlight. The crystal is very expensive to produce. But, says Commoner, so were transistor crystals once very expensive. Research and development techniques reduced the transistor cost to a hundredth of what it had been. Could production research with the silicon crystal yield similar gains?

Commoner sees energy use in America as being shockingly inefficient. Production changes in the last 30 years have grabbed up more and more energy. Farmers who once worked by crop rotation and manuring now rely on nitrogen fertilizers synthesized from natural gas. Synthetic fibers, plastics and detergents—made from petroleum—have captured most of the markets once held by woods, cotton, wool and soap.

In transportation, the railroad, by far, is the most efficient means of moving people and freight, Commoner says, but the railroads are crumbling and their traffic is being taken over by cars, trucks and airplanes that use far more fuel per passenger-mile or ton-mile.

These changes have been made for the sake of profits, he says, and many times the increased use of energy has reduced the use of labor, thereby reducing the number of jobs and adding to unemployment.

But the deepest fault of the energy crisis is not that we are running out of energy but that we are running out of capital, he says. This conclusion is not reached through Marxist doctrine but through statements by Secretary of the Treasury William Simon and from various reports, one from the New York Stock Exchange. It suggests that in a decade a capital shortage of 650 billion dollars could obtain.

Here is a quotation from James J. Needham, chairman of the exchange: "Essentially, the task of accumulating enough capital means that people must save more and consume less. In a society accustomed to perhaps more than its share of material self-indulgence, that suggests a reversal of form approaching the revolutionary."

Perhaps, says Commoner, the debate about changing social control has already begun. He quotes economist John Kenneth Galbraith: "For unduly weak industries and unduly strong ones—as a remedy for an area of gross underdevelopment and as a control on gross overdevelopment—the word socialism is one that we can no longer suppress."

Commoner writes, "Only a few years ago, nationalization was a word that brought averted eyes or nervous titters in Washington."

"Now, out of necessity, it is regarded—in gingerly fashion, it is true—as one possible way to deal with the problems of the railroads, and even of the energy industry."

"It is as though those who are dealing with energy policy had begun to suspect that they are flirting with a symptom of a basic, radical issue. They may have become fearful of probing too deep, lest the process cause the radical issue to be thrust explosively upon a nation that is not yet prepared to discuss it rationally."



FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner is accused of sloppy research

By ROBERT L. PEIRCE
Globe-Democrat Staff Writer

A national magazine article by ecologist Dr. Barry Commoner has touched off an academic controversy in which Commoner is accused of sloppy research and distorting the facts.

The dispute is over a section of the article that purports to show there are really huge amounts of oil left in the ground in this country. Oil production has declined only because oil companies are not looking as hard for oil, according to the article, which appeared Feb. 2 in the New Yorker magazine.

"Every damned thing he said was wrong. He unmercifully fouled this up. I don't know how he could have done this," said Dr. M. King Hubbert, a nationally known federal oil researcher who is coming to St. Louis Tuesday to rebut Commoner's thesis.

HUBBERT SAID that Commoner, in his article, attributed research to a scientist who did not do the work and used improper statistics for developing a crucial part of his oil supply argument. Hubbert's own research is criticized in the article.

Hubbert, 72, a research geophysicist with the U.S. Geological Survey, was invited to speak here by another scientist who was upset with the Commoner article, St. Louis University geologist Dr. Charles Belt.

"This (information in Commoner's article) is not a difference of opinion. It is a matter of fact," Belt said. "I felt duty bound as a scientist and an environmentalist to see the public gets reliable information."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P1-12A, St. Louis
Globe-Democrat,
St. Louis, Mo.

Date: 4/12/76

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or 105-212
Classification: (B. COMMONER)
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-136

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 13 1976	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

Boyle

With these figures, a researcher reaches the opposite conclusion from Commoner. Oil companies might indeed have stopped drilling as many wells during the 1960s, but it was only after trying for 20 years to increase oil discoveries, according to Hubbert.

Commoner said in his article that evidence supporting the 1935-1940 peak in oil discoveries can be obtained by using the different set of oil discovery data.

But he said there were two abrupt declines (in 1945 and 1953) in oil production using the different set of figures. This indicates a change in oil company practices rather than a depletion of oil reserves, Commoner argued.

In addition, Commoner said that since 1953 the amount of oil discovered per foot of exploratory oil well drilled has not generally diminished and so we are not running out of oil.

According to figures presented by Hubbert, this is true, but there were enormous drops in the yearly oil discoveries per foot before that time.

Finally, Commoner said there was "irrefutable" evidence in a 1970 report that there were 325 billion barrels of oil left to be recovered in this country.

IN FACT, Hubbert said a U.S. Geological Survey report issued in June, 1975, reported there were only 112 billion barrels of oil left.

In addition, the National Academy of Science's Committee on Mineral Resources and the Environment said in February, 1975, that there were 113 billion barrels of oil left.

Commoner ignored both recent reports in favor of the 1970 one, Hubbert said.

Hubbert joined the Geological Survey in the middle 1960s after having been one of Shell Oil Company's leading exploration geophysicists.

While at Shell and with the federal government, he generated controversy with his pessimistic estimates of oil reserves during a time of optimistic projections of oil reserves.

But in 1956, he predicted correctly the general period of time when oil production would peak in this country. (It happened in 1970.)

Belt, who is active in the Sierra Club, said he admired Commoner and "congratulated him when he won the right recently to retain control of his center (the Center for the Study of Natural Systems) at Washington University."

But this is a different matter, said Belt, who added that he was afraid the public would think vast sources of oil are available which simply are not.

The article in question was one of three which ran in the New Yorker — all excerpts from a book on energy written by Commoner.

Interviewed Sunday by telephone, Commoner said Hubbert was unhappy because he had been criticized in the article.

When asked to comment specifically on the points raised by Hubbert, Commoner said he had to catch a plane and would not have time to be interviewed until Tuesday.

HUBBERT IS TO speak at 2 p.m. that day at Tegler Hall at St. Louis University. Commoner has been invited to

attend, Commoner said he would try to come but he was very busy.

In the article, Commoner said Hubbert is wrong in predicting that most of this country's oil will be gone by the year 2000.

Hubbert had simply looked at the total oil being discovered each year in making his prediction, Commoner said. Actually, the scientist must also compare the amount of oil discovered with the total number of feet of exploratory wells being drilled each year.



Commoner

...ulative lengths of wells drilled," Commoner wrote.

Zapp then concluded there were enormous deposits of oil left, so long as oil companies continue to drill an adequate

number of exploratory wells, according to Commoner.

In fact, Zapp plotted nothing of the sort, Hubbert said.

Instead, Zapp made a simple arithmetic statement about the amount of oil that could be left in the country, Hubbert said. He just divided all the oil which had been discovered by the total number of feet of exploratory wells, Hubbert said.

THAT EQUALLED 118 barrels per foot, and Zapp then assumed that the same amount of oil would be discovered for each future foot of exploratory oil well drilled, Hubbert said. And this is how he arrived at an enormous estimate on the amount of oil left in the earth, according to Hubbert.

Zapp made the estimate in 1961 and died a year later.

Hubbert said it was he himself—and not Zapp—who, actually plotted the amount of oil discovered each year per foot of exploratory well drilled. He said he used the actual annual statistics and performed the research after Zapp's death.

Hubbert said his research showed what he had predicted a decade earlier—that most of the oil in this country would be gone by the year 2000.

Commoner also says that oil discovery rates and the number of oil wells drilled began to decline at the same time in the late 1950s. This indicates that it was the oil companies' decision to stop drilling that led to a decline in oil production, the Commoner article said.

Hubbert said Commoner used the wrong figures. He said Commoner used oil discovery figures that take a single large oil field discovery and prorate the oil from the field over several years.

IF A SCIENTIST wants to know the relationship between exploratory wells drilled and oil discovered, he should use a different set of figures, Hubbert said.

All the oil from an oil field should be assigned to the year in which the field was discovered, Hubbert said. Using these figures, the peak of oil discovery occurred about 1935 to 1940 and declined for the next 20 years although the number of exploratory wells drilled went up sharply, Hubbert said.

FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner, scientist take oil debate to halls of St. Louis U.

By AL AKERSON
Globe-Democrat Staff Writer

A dispute between nationally known ecologist Dr. Barry Commoner and a nationally known geophysicist over Commoner's research into U.S. oil supplies turned into a polite face-to-face confrontation between the two scientists Tuesday.

The occasion was a speech at St. Louis University by Dr. M. King Hubbert, a research physicist with the U.S. Geological Survey.

THE DISPUTE arose after New Yorker magazine published an article by Washington University's Commoner which said, among other things, that there are actually huge amounts of oil supplies still in the ground in the United States.

Oil production, according to the Feb. 2 article, has declined here only because oil companies are not looking as hard for the oil as they have done previously.

Commoner and nearly 100 other persons listened as Hubbert spent more than an hour outlining his research and calculations leading to his prediction that the nation's oil will be virtually gone by the year 2000, a prediction Commoner contends is wrong.

In the New Yorker article, Commoner is critical of Hubbert's research.

Hubbert was invited to make the speech Tuesday by Dr. Charles Belt, a St. Louis U. geologist who says he was upset by Commoner's article.

HUBBERT SAID his predictions, made several years ago, are now being backed up by predictions from other sources, including the oil companies themselves.

Hubbert said the amount of oil discovered per foot of completed drilling has declined markedly in the last 30 years.

At the end of Hubbert's talk, Commoner stood and said, "It might be appropriate for me to make a few remarks. I have some slides, too."

Commoner said he agreed with Hubbert that the number of new oil discoveries has declined.

But Commoner contended it is because oil companies have made policy decisions to seek foreign rather than domestic oil.

And that, he said, is because of the higher "rate of profits" from foreign oil.

COMMONER cited a statement made by an oil firm executive about 10 years ago outlining why his company got involved in foreign oil.

No mention was made of reduced oil discoveries in the United States, Commoner said.

Commoner also exhibited a graph showing profits from foreign oil far exceeded those from domestic oil in the 1950s.

Commoner said the amount of oil found per foot of drilling was constant during the 1950s and 1960s.

But Hubbert said, this was because oil companies



Dr. M. King Hubbert, left, and Dr. Barry Commoner discussing their opposing points on energy reserves at St. Louis University Tuesday.

—Globe-Democrat Photo

were drilling only where their chances of hitting oil were the best.

This would include offshore drilling, he said.

Answering Hubbert's criticisms about an inaccuracy on one point in the article, Commoner said the New Yorker staff checked the article's facts with Hubbert himself before printing it.

But, according to Hubbert, the check made by New Yorker was far from complete, and apparently did not check all the facts with him.

AFTER THE LECTURE, Commoner said he stands by the conclusions he made in the New Yorker article.

Responding to a reporter's question, Commoner said he was not invited to Tuesday's lecture and that he learned of it Sunday only after being informed of it by a Globe-Democrat reporter.

But Belt, who organized the lecture, said he sent a letter about the speech to one of Commoner's assistants over a week ago.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P4A, St. Louis
Globe-Democrat,
St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 4/14/76

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or 105-212

Classification: (B) COMMONER)

Submitting Office: SL

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-137

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 15 1976	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner's book talks politics--too bad

By Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
The Poverty of Power.
Energy and the Economic
Crisis. By Barry Commoner.
314 pages, Knopf, \$10.

Follow closely now.

Barry Commoner's latest book, "The Poverty of Power: Energy and the Economic Crisis," begins with a marvelously lucid and dramatic explanation of the Second Law of Thermodynamics -- that elusive principle of nature that holds, in Commoner's words, "that the spontaneous processes that are the actual events of the real world always lead to states that are less ordered, more probable, and represent less information than the states in which they began." (Or, to put the Second Law more aphoristically, "The entropy of the universe is constantly increasing.") In a startling transition, Commoner ends his book with a plea for the United States' transition to a socialist form of government, or, as he puts it, "a production system that is consciously intended to serve social needs and that judges the value of its products by their use, and an economic system that is committed to these purposes."

How does Commoner get from thermodynamics to socialism? And why is a biologist and environmentalist playing in the fields of political theory? The crux of this transition may be seen in his fascinating chapter on oil. He has just finished explaining why most of the use to which petroleum is put in this country are highly inefficient when measured in terms of the Second Law of Thermodynamics. (that is, when the task to be accomplished is weighed against "the available work consumed when oil is burned").

Because oil is irreplaceable, our inefficient use of it naturally raises the question of how much recoverable oil we actually have left in our domestic underground supply, which in turn leads Commoner into the only lucid explanation of the 1973 oil crisis I have ever come across. (It turns out from his study of the public record, whose availability he compares to that of Poe's "Purloined Letter," that we actually have enough recoverable oil to last us 50 to 60 years, or time enough to implement an orderly transition to dependence on a renewable and

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P4, Metro-East
Journal Magazine,
East St. Louis, Ill.

Date: 6/13/76

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

105-212

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SL

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-138

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1976	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

thermodynamically efficient source of energy, namely, the sun. It's just that American oil companies have chosen not to drill as much oil as we need to be self-sufficient, because the profitability of doing so has reached a point of diminishing returns.)

Then, quite suddenly, Commoner's tone shifts from rationality to muted outrage, as he begins inveighing against the oil companies for putting profit ahead of social needs. And so it goes in the large scheme of "The Poverty of Power." According to "Second-Law Efficiency" we have not made rational use of our available energy sources. This irrationality has begun to result in adverse economics — higher unemployment and diminishing source of capital — in the American industrial system, or at least in a representational segment of it that Commoner happens to understand, namely, agriculture, transportation and the petrochemical industry. Therefore what we need is planning for social needs in-

stead of the freemarket maximization of profits — or, in other words, "socialism." (At the end of his book, Commoner embraces the Marxist economic analysis, but still insists on calling the end product socialism.)

Why do I find Commoner's reasoning vaguely troubling? It may be that like many people — indeed like Commoner himself — I find the prospect of socialism superimposed from above somewhat nervous-making. One would at least like to wait and see how certain Western European nations make out with the experiment of being socialist and remaining free of Soviet domination.

But nervousness over political change is not so much my problem as the sense that Commoner has thrown us a curveball; here we are set up for an analysis of the laws of nature — the beauty of Commoner's opening chapter on the laws of thermodynamics is the coolness and clarity with which he describes natural laws — and then suddenly we are thrown a political pitch. It violates my sense of form.

Worse, it violates Commoner's sense of form, for after his strong beginning there are a series of chapters whose organization seems haphazard, as if the author had lost his

way and was searching for some new plan to attack. I feel reluctant to argue that Commoner should have been satisfied with describing natural laws and letting the politics work itself out as it may. For that might amount to a plea for violent revolution, which could presumably come about if Commoner is right in his analysis and there is no one like him around to warn us of the possibility of revolution.

Also, one might reason that Commoner has confined himself to natural laws — by looking at the facts and then responding as a rational human being. Still, I wish he had stuck to thermodynamics and their consequences and let the political theorists draw their own conclusions. Or if he had to propose some sort of revolu-

tionary change, couldn't he have simply urged us all to go out and purchase solar energy converters? That's the way social changes come about — from the concrete actions of individuals, not the political plans of theoreticians.

FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner's Magicians Dissolve In Puff Of Labor Party Reality

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18 (NSIPS) — "The next thing they'll say is hook your mouth to your anus to eliminate the middle man," one engineer quipped during today's conference session on "Energy and Agriculture," here. The four-day conference, orchestrated by one of Nelson Rockefeller's loudest proponents of Zero Growth, Barry Commoner, was intended as a brainstorming meeting on U.S. agricultural policy within the confines of "natural" energy production. By this morning's session, U.S. Labor Party organizing on the fusion energy alternative had created the basis for a day-long faction fight between Commoner's pseudo-scientists and the pro-development exponents of energy intensive agriculture.

David Rockefeller's daughter Abby showed up yesterday to market her organic toilets and to expound on the critical shortage of potassium in the earth. The problem is, "It's all locked up in human bodies." Commoner creature S.B. Hill from Canada's McGill University opened today's session with a reference to the Labor Party's call for development as an example of "energy addiction" — we must "get rid of people's manipulated needs" for energy.

A Labor Party spokesman followed with a sharp attack on Hill's fascist policy proposals and a discussion of the program for world development, the topic of an historic conference of scientists, engineers and industrialists convened by the Fusion Energy Foundation in Chicago. Hill and the panel moderator immediately interrupted.

Loud protests from a group of scientists forced the moderator to call for a vote on further Labor Party discussion. The vote was a resounding affirmative as a large number of participants gathered around for copies of the just-released FEF Bulletin. The conference continued with constant interchanges between Commoner's magicians and the scientists. J.B.V. Bullock from North Carolina State University noted that "if you take the typical Commoner example of energy accounting and apply it to the growth of corn, we should rather just allocate 37 gallons of gasoline to each person and allow them to get their energy requirements that way. Or better yet, let's move the population to Arizona and let them soak up their solar energy where it's free."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P8, New Solidarity,
New York, N. Y.

Date: 6/25/76

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

SL 105-212

(B. COMMONER)

Character: 100-22740 (NCLC)

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SL

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-139

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 20 1976	
FBI — SAINT LOUIS	

FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner: Latter day 'Wizard of Oz'

(Editor's note: The following article is from the July 1 issue of Forbes Magazine. It is reprinted in its entirety with the permission of that publication.)

IN THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ, the Grand Wizard turned out to be a humbug. Some scholars think that author L. Frank Baum had something of a political allegory in mind: that the Wizard represented populist presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan in the election of 1896. There was something of the humbug in Bryan's advocacy of free coinage of silver as the answer to all our ills;

Intellectuals like to accuse ordinary people of being enamored with simple answers to complex questions — George Wallace's answers, for example, or Bryan's. But in their own way, intellectuals aren't much different. They, too, like their questions complex and the answers simple. Monomania, it is called, in its extreme form. The chief difference is that the intellectuals like their answers wrapped in jargon so that the truck drivers cannot understand them. Take Barry Commoner, a current hero of the highbrows, the grand wizard of environmentalism.

Commoner's book, *The Closing Circle*, came along in 1971 just in time to catch the crest of the Earth Day movement; *Time* magazine called him "a professor with a class of millions," and with his celebrity came power. He presides over a well-endowed satrapy, the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems, at Washington University in St. Louis. Now he has a new book about the energy crisis, *The Poverty of Power*. It was first serialized in *The New Yorker*, then published by Alfred A. Knopf, which calls it "this urgent and important book by one of the world's greatest scientists and thinkers...." Actually, it is fairly familiar stuff: Private enterprise, particularly rapacious oil companies, has led us to the abyss; only all-out nationalization and a drive for solar power will save us now.

Even some of the friendly book reviewers have held their noses at the 30 pages or so of doctrinaire Marxism that are Commoner's prescription for the energy crisis. "Read it for the science, pass up the economics," wrote an economist, fairly typically, in the *New York Times Book Review*.

This reviewer misses the point entirely. If Commoner's economics is laughable, his credentials as a scientist are not really first rate. The reviewers have penetrated this wizard's first disguise. But they have been completely taken in by the second. So have most of the media and a substantial majority of U.S. intellectuals.

MANY COLLEAGUES ridicule Knopf's claim that Commoner is "one of the world's greatest scientists" — a simple "farce," one calls it. The fact is that when he immersed himself almost full-time in public affairs in the late 1960s, Commoner was something of an embarrassment to many molecular biologists. His principal distinction: He was their version of a flat-earth specialist. It was Commoner who held out longer than virtually anyone else against the significance of the discovery of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) as the principal agent of genetic reproduction. The recognition, by James D. Watson and Francis Crick in 1953, of how the double helix of DNA allows cells to duplicate themselves, is one of the premier scientific achievements of the 20th century.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P8A, St. Louis
Globe-Democrat,
St. Louis, Mo.

Date: 7/7/76

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

105-212 (B.

COMMONER)

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SL

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-140

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 7 1976	
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Yet more than 15 years after the fact, Commoner was still sniffing publicly at DNA's significance. "It was as though someone were objecting to Isaac Newton's law of gravity 50 years after it was discovered," recalls a colleague. Opined a distinguished arbiter: "A scandalous performance."

So strident became Commoner's protest against what he called the "dogma" of DNA that Linus Pauling, the dean of the American science establishment, found it necessary to urge Commoner to tone down his opposition. Pauling, like Commoner, is no stranger to public causes; he is the Vitamin C man. But unlike Commoner, Pauling had barely lost the race to uncover DNA to Watson and Crick. Here is Pauling's version:

"I wrote (Commoner), suggesting that his statements were extreme," he says. "My memory is that he wrote a rather perfunctory letter back. Perhaps I wrote again and didn't get an answer, but I know that I wasn't absolutely satisfied with his answer. My criticism of him was that he was being guilty of the same sort of looseness of expression that he was complaining about, and with rather less basis."

Forbes talked to a dozen world-class biologists and chemists about Commoner's rearguard action against DNA. All agreed that he had a point, of sorts, a kind of circular argument that held that DNA, all by itself, was not the entire answer to the replication of cells.

The trouble was that everybody knew it. The observation was not the stuff of which Nobel prizes are made. At best he was simply belaboring the scientific obvious. At worst, he was making a fool of himself, they say. "The Failure of the Watson-Crick Theory" is a typical title in 1968. Why? The best guess, from a pro: He simply didn't understand DNA.

COMMONER insists that Forbes "picked out the one relatively minor aspect of my work in which you could find people to say nasty things." Of course, he was active in many other areas of science, too: His work on nuclear magnetic resonance, about which he published far more research than DNA, was very highly regarded, though apparently not so highly by his colleagues as by Commoner, who says, "I developed the entire field."

Commoner has not been elected to the 1,194-person National Academy of Science whose membership comprises the greatest living American scientists. Maybe he will be. But for now, his popularity is greater among middlebrows than among his peers. "My wife and kids read his pieces in The New Yorker, and they loved them," says a prominent molecular biologist. "My view is, if he wrote them, watch out."

If Commoner is a second-rate scientist and a no-rate economist, why is he so influential? As we said, middlebrows like easy answers and Commoner has them. He's a facile writer, too. And, to top it all, Barry Commoner knows how to manipulate the press — which is, after all, heavily populated by middlebrows with a passion for monomania. In fact, Barry Commoner would make a first-rate press agent.

Consider what happened when university administrators proceeded with a plan to dissolve Commoner's \$1-million-a-year center early this year. Quite clearly, they felt that Commoner and his 50 or so subordinates were not precisely indispensable. Commoner was furious. He took his case to the student newspaper, then waited. Under pressure from local newspapers and television stations, the university relented. For all his talk about the "poverty" of power, Commoner really enjoys it.

In Poverty of Power, Commoner claims to have discovered "the governing principle" by which capitalism operates. It turns out to be that businesses base their decisions mostly on their anticipated rate of return. How about that, now? That's a discovery? Thus oil companies sought oil in the Middle East in the 1950s: Cheaper oil meant more volume, more volume meant better profits. Thus petro-chemical manufacturers undersold wool with synthetic fibers. Thus commercial fertilizer companies enabled farmers to grow more and cheaper food, producing a growing surplus.

COMMONER produces these discoveries for the reader with the flourish of Sherlock Holmes finishing up a case for poor Watson. And because he prefers solar energy, wool and natural food, he seems to suggest prohibition of autos, petrochemicals and synthetic fertilizers. Commoner is either unaware — or he deliberately ignores — the fact that for modern big business, maximizing return doesn't mean maximizing it this year or this quarter. It means maximizing it over a long period of time. Under the circumstances, modern managers factor into their decision a good many intangibles — minority hiring, public need, community betterment — that cannot be assigned a numerical value. Commoner's businessman is the rapacious bazaar merchant, Shylock-the-money-lender equipped with a computer. He is a convenient scapegoat, but he is not true to life.

The less said about Commoner's credentials as an expert on energy, the better. The figure on U.S. oil reserves he chooses, for example, is about twice what many reputable geologists now say it is, a matter of whether we have 50 or 60 years left without imports, or 25. "A more erroneous and misleading account (of how reserves are estimated than Commoner's) ... would be difficult to devise," says M. King Hubbert, a government geophysicist. Biologist Commoner insists he is right.

But the truly interesting thing is how little things have changed since Baum wrote his fable in 1900. Americans are still turning to wizards with simple answers. The Wizard of Oz, however, came up with the right answer for Dorothy and her friends. Commoner comes up with the wrong answer for us: some ill-defined form of socialism and return to the "simpler" life. Bah, humbug!

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Commoner link

I think it's about time that Barry Commoner has been exposed. To think that the good professor from Washington University has been revered by the media in St. Louis for so long and has now been linked to the People's Bicentennial, which plans to mobilize rebels in Washington,

to disrupt Independence Day ceremonies is a disgrace.

What is even worse is that during the course of many political arguments Commoner has been used by liberal Democrats as a basis and source of reference. What the liberals don't know is that his People's Bicentennial has bilked them of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

I am afraid my liberal friends won't live this one down, and what is more, people need to be reminded about the real world.

LAWRENCE LANDIS JR.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P16, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 7/2/76
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: 105-212(B.
COMMONER)
100-23597 (PBC)
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SL
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-141

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 6 1976	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pomp and parade at nation's capital

By HARRY F. ROSENTHAL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — It was just as John Adams wished, on this 200th anniversary of an anguished shout for freedom: A day commemorated by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty, with pomp and parade . . . bells, bonfires and illuminations.

Especially illuminations.

The capital's observance included all of Adams' list, except perhaps the pomp — and that, too, if speeches count.

OF ALL the day's attractions, the fireworks around the Washington monument, clearly was the biggest, attracting huge crowds.

And, cognizant that the crowd wasn't there for speeches, Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller kept his brief.

His message: "The lesson of our extraordinary past is simply this — that every challenge is an opportunity; that it has been the creative response to such challenges over these 200 years that has brought America its greatness."

On this day, two centuries after the Continental Congress railed against the shackles of oppression, 5,000 people waited in line to pay homage to the parchment that birthed a nation; the Declaration of Independence.

YELLOWED BUT not dated, enduring and revered, that document had new meaning this day, its promise of 1776 no less the promise of 1976.

"For the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor," said the Founding Fathers.

The spirit remained fresh in this day in Washington.

The bells of the National Cathedral pealed with those in the rest of a land entering its third century of nationhood.

The message of freedom carried to the American Folklife Festival on the green between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial where thousands wandered through an exaltation of the traditions, crafts and ways of a society of immigrants.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P11A, St. Louis
Globe-Democrat,
St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 7/5/76
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:
100-23597 (PBC)
105-212 (B.)
Character: COMMONER)
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SL
☐ Being Investigated

105-212-142

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 6 1976	
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"And in the dictum of Thomas Jefferson that "God forbid, we should ever be 50 years without a rebellion," other thousands observed the day with "alternate Bicentennial activities." It was a dissent rooted in economics, but was a peaceful protest.

A CAKE, five tiers high, was cut by a U.S. naval sword from the Archives collection for some of the 8,000 who endured waits of more than three hours at the National Archives to see the Declaration and the Constitution of the United States.

"More than any of our public documents — more than the original Constitution or the Bill of Rights — the Declaration has exerted a strong and emotional attraction on the American imagination down through the years," said Archivist James Rhoads at a ceremony.

The day began with devotions to God. Mr. Ford, the 38th president of the Republic, headed for the revolutionary shrines at Valley Forge, Pa., Philadel-

phia and the nautical salute in New York, but first went across Lafayette Park to St. John's Episcopal Church, sometimes called the Church of the Presidents.

For others in the capital this day there had been an all-night prayer vigil at the Lincoln Memorial.

ABOUT 10,000 persons went to the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception as the cathedral's 56 bells rang out a commemorative message throughout the day.

The Peoples Bicentennial Commission, which sees the observance as a time for economic revolution, paused for prayer, folk music and spirituals, the blowing of a ram's horn, and the ringing of a replica Liberty Bell at the Jefferson Memorial.

Where the Founding Fathers found it necessary to "dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another," the PBC marchers chanted "Mobil, Exxon ITT . . . down with corporate tyranny."

The setting for the demonstration, at the end of a mile-long march from the Jefferson Memorial, was against the backdrop of the sunlit dome of the Capitol.

"Independence from big business," read the banner stretched across the top of a stage. "Democracy for the Economy" said another.

Despite the underlying protest, the crowd was in a holiday mood.

THERE WERE less than 5,000 at the start, and sponsors who had hoped for 150,000 or more, expressed disappointment. Washington's official Bicentennial parade Saturday attracted an estimated half-million.

For most of Washington, the day's big attraction was the fireworks on the mall around the Washington Monument. It turned into a day-long project for many, hoping to avoid the nighttime crush.

Blankets and sleeping bags dotted the monument grounds before noon. Strolling troubadors, courtesy of the National Park Service, entertained. Several dozen boats, ranging from cabin cruisers to rowboats, were in place on the Potomac River.

Some 2,500 persons were at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, for the 1,000 tickets left for one of the area's best viewing sites. Four hundred had spent the night in the center's lobby.

And no wonder. A staggering display — 20 tons of fireworks, 20 times that of the usual July 4 — had been widely ballyhooed for the observance beginning the country's third century.

The People's Bicentennial Commission gathering was more a combination of young people's rock concert and a throwback to the Vietnam War protests, than a cry for revolt.

AUTHOR BARRY Commoner of St. Louis, one of the many speakers, cited high unemployment rates among young people and blacks and blamed modern technology. "The country is run for profit and not the people," he said. "What is wrong is not with the people but with the system and it is the people who have to change the system."

FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Know-How Hazardous, Students Are Told

Fifty Washington University graduate students from Third World nations are being told their newly acquired knowledge of American technology may be harmful back home.

This, crudely stated, is the theme of an intensive six-week course in environmental education the students are taking from Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems. It is Commoner's thesis, set forth in "The Closing Circle," "The Poverty of Power," and numerous lectures and writings, that technology that serves the profit motive and the free enterprise system, is inherently dangerous to the environment.

Each of the 50 Third Worlder students is in the midst of a graduate program in some highly specialized field, such as engineering, in an American university.

A Malaysian student said that he had come to St. Louis believing that engineering held all the answers. "Now I realize that without health specialists, economists and others, I cannot help solve my nation's problems," he said.

Commoner said, "I am now convinced that there is no point trying to make Americans into 'nonugly' experts.

"I have always been sort of diffident about the fact that all I can tell anybody is purely American. This program has shown me that to understand, you really have to be from a place. I am dubious of the value of any external person coming in," he said.

The Third Worlder students apparently agree. They have found that too

often the conventional graduate school curriculum in the United States is applicable only in the United States.

The situation is only slightly different in their own universities, several said. "Wherever you go there are Ford and Rockefeller Foundation experts telling you how it is done in the U.S.," an Indian architect said. "Americans have gone to every corner of the world preaching this; you can't escape."

Commoner noted that the proposal for the environmental education program had first been submitted to the Rockefeller Foundation. "Despite the staff recommendation that it be funded, the proposal was rejected from above. I would be interested in knowing why," Commoner said. Financing was eventually provided by the United Nations Environment Programme.

The program was designed by Ms. Margaret Davies to duplicate as closely as possible the situations the students will encounter later. The four core staff members are each Third World professionals who have returned home after graduate work here — an engineer, a doctor, an economist and one with an interdisciplinary background in technology and environmental studies.

Each morning session of theory was followed by a case study of a specific problem — the petrochemical industry in Lagos, occupational health hazards in Japan — that illustrated the generalization. The students come from Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Indian Subcontinent and the Middle East.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P3C, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 7/26/76

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or 105-212

Classification: (B. COMMONER)

Submitting Office: SL

☐ Being Investigated

105-212-143

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 27 1976	
FBI — SAINT LOUIS	

Experts from all over the Third World came to participate in the program. One of them, Ui Jun from Japan, was asked whether it is possible for a nation to go through industrialization without suffering the effects of pollution.

"China has," he answered, "but I do not know whether the freedom from pollution was by design or by accident."

"China has decentralized factories for security reasons, and as a result there has been less pollution and more participation on the part of the local people involved."

Commoner said that all the developing countries, to some degree, had listened closely to the post-World War II imperative from the United States: Do as we do.

"But the environmental crisis has shown that 'Do as we do' is not the right answer at all," he said.

Which nations have learned that lesson? "Tanzania and some of the African countries," Commoner answered, "but on the other hand, Brazil is doing its damndest to turn itself into a little U.S."

Commoner said that he had been surprised at the intensity of discussion between the participants in the program. "It was probably the first time in their lives that they had been together with their peers in age, education and interests."

"They are extremely motivated and extremely articulate; I talk a lot and I found it hard to get a word in edgewise. But I certainly feel a lot better about the future of the developing countries."

0-79 (3-24-76)

TO: SAC:

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TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Brasilia
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Caracas
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Madrid
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tel Aviv
☐ Tokyo

RE:

WMM REF
Barry Commoner
IS-R

Date 12-14-76

1. Re report SA John M. Stolzenhaier dated 1-31-51
at New York

2. Re _____ teletype/airtel/letter dated _____
(office) 105-212-144
at _____

3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated PM
(office) C
at _____ *Shu jia*

4. Other _____

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

a. Declassified 4417 12-7-76 *JD*

b. Classified _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____

c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____

d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____

by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____

Bufile 100-346253

0-79 (3-24-76)

TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☒ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Brasilia
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Caracas
☐ Hong Kong
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☐ Ottawa
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☐ Rome
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☐ Tokyo

RE:

Date 12-14-76

Betty Commoner

IS-12

NA
REF

1. Re report SA Harry C. Jung dated 5-8-51
at ST. LOUIS

2. Re _____ teletype/airtel/letter dated _____
(office)
at _____ 105-212-145

3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office)
at _____ RM

4. Other Done/pts C

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

a. Declassified 4417 12-7-76

b. Classified _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____

c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____

d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____

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U.C.I.

FBI/DO